

France and the IMF Press Aid for Algeria Risk Seen to Funds if Government Falls to Islamic Fundamentalists

By Alan Friedman International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As civil strife and a campaign of Islamic insurrection escalate in Algeria, the government of France and the International Monetary Fund are leading a behind-the-scenes effort to provide billions of dollars of fresh international aid and debt relief to the country's military-backed regime. Western officials and economists said.

Government and financial officials on both sides of the Atlantic described the campaign, which is being spearheaded by Michel Camdessus, the IMF's managing director, as potentially risky. Their main worry is that any new funds for Algeria could be at risk if Islamic fundamentalists were to take power.

The finance minister of a leading European country, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said: "There is a great French concern and desire to support the present Algerian government, which is reflected in Camdessus's attitude. And the Algerian government has a pretty good economic adjustment program under way."

But when asked if it was advisable to proceed with fresh aid while civil conflict smolders, the finance minister added: "Of course it is risky; most certainly it is risky at a time like this."

In Washington, a government official said the Clinton administration had supported past IMF efforts in Algeria and was aware of current discussions about providing further money. "It doesn't make sense to pull the plug, but you've got to realize that the economic risks in Algeria are very high because of the political situation," the official said.

The financial stakes are high — some \$25 billion of outstanding foreign debt plus about \$15 billion of foreign investment, largely related to the energy sector. In addition, Algeria is Europe's

third-biggest supplier of natural gas, just behind Russia and Norway.

In April of last year, Mr. Camdessus took the lead in organizing a \$1 billion standby loan for Algeria. A senior IMF official in Washington with responsibility for Algeria's economic program said in an interview that an additional \$1 billion IMF loan could be in the offing once last year's credit is completed this March. He said this would depend on an economic review by the IMF.

France, meanwhile, which is Algeria's biggest trading partner, is providing Algeria with 6 billion francs (\$1.1 billion) a year of export credits. French exports to Algeria totaled 10.6 billion francs in the first 10 months of 1994, according to the CNPF, the French industrialists' federation.

Mr. Camdessus has also been encouraging separate financial relief such as the rescheduling in 1994 of \$5 billion of government debt by the Paris Club group of wealthy creditor nations. A further \$1 billion of loans coming due this year is also likely to be rescheduled, bankers and government officials said.

The IMF and France have also been working closely with Société Générale, the big French bank that is heading a committee of commercial banks which are owed \$4.7 billion, bankers and government officials in France said. Société Générale, and such other banks as Sakura Bank of Japan and Chase Manhattan of the United States, are discussing the prospect of an Algerian debt rescheduling that could cover at least \$1 billion of principal that will fall due in 1995.

Finally, both France and Mr. Camdessus have encouraged aid from the European Union, which last year pledged 150 million Ecus worth of loans and in December approved a further 250 million Ecus of aid.

Diplomats note that concern has

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A Chechen woman in Grozny scanning the sky Monday for Russian bombers.

Russia Orders Truce And Offers Amnesty Cost of War Severe Blow To Reforms Chechens Get 48 Hours To Disarm

By Lee Hockstader Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's disastrous war in Chechnya, now entering its fifth week, has shattered Moscow's financial and budgetary plans for 1995 and thrown into question the future of economic reforms, according to economists here and abroad.

With no immediate letup in sight, the war has cost the country \$2 billion to \$5 billion, according to unofficial estimates, and continues to drain the nation's meager coffers at a rate of nearly \$30 million a day. Rebuilding even the most basic elements of Chechnya's pulverized infrastructure and industry, including large oil refineries, would cost much more.

It is money that Russia can ill-afford to spend in the midst of a delicate transition to a market economy. President Boris N. Yeltsin launched the war Dec. 11, on the eve of what Russian officials described as a critical economic crossroads — the introduction of an ambitious, anti-inflationary 1995 budget planned to slash monthly inflation to 3 or 4 percent.

But that reform program depended on tight limits on government spending that have been dashed by the military debacle in Chechnya. It also relied heavily on an infusion of cash from the West, which also may be now seriously jeopardized.

Western officials say there is already a growing reluctance to extend Moscow billions of dollars in loans that would now be used largely to finance the Chechen war. Those funds, including a \$6.4 billion loan pending from the International Monetary Fund, were originally designed to help stabilize the Russian economy and strengthen the currency.

Among some senior Western experts, there is a sense that one heavy casualty of the war has been the credibility of the Russian government, which has lost the backing of most reformers and appears increasingly to be in the grip of a power struggle.

"More than affecting the credibility of financial programming and projections, they have damaged their own credibility as politicians," a Western economist in Moscow said. "There's a sense there's something rotten in the institutions that exist but don't work."

Otto Latsis, a columnist and member of a presidential advisory council, wrote in Izvestia on Dec. 29: "Even today these expenses have brought us to the point beyond which the current fragile financial balance will inevitably collapse. Two or three more weeks of this and we will have to say good-bye to the entire economic plan, which is designed to get us out of the economic crisis in three years."

Former Prime Minister Yegor T. Gai-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia on Monday announced a unilateral 48-hour cease-fire in Chechnya starting at 0400 GMT Tuesday and ordered the rebels to halt their resistance and disarm within that time.

A statement distributed by the Itar-Tass press agency said the decision was prompted by Moscow's desire to explore chances for a peaceful solution to the Chechen crisis.

The statement, made on behalf of President Boris N. Yeltsin, said all rebel fighters who laid down their weapons would be free under amnesty and allowed to go home safely.

"The government of the Russian Federation expresses hope that the members of illegal armed formations will accept the offer for the sake of restoring peace," the statement said.

Earlier Monday, Moscow's human-rights commissioner, Sergei A. Kovalev, said Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin backed his plan for a two-day cease-fire, allowing Russian troops to bury their dead and withdraw the wounded from the Chechen capital of Grozny.

Mr. Kovalev said he was heading to Grozny to negotiate the truce with the Chechen leaders.

In Grozny, Russian troops and the rebels were locked in street battles on Monday as the Russians poured in thousands of infantrymen in a major assault on the presidential palace.

The Russian rocket and mortar barrages of recent days gave way to tank fire and machine-gun and small-arms attacks.

The area around the presidential palace, the symbol of Chechnya's independence drive and Russia's main target, was a whirlwind of shrapnel, bullets and shells. Plumes of black smoke towered over the city.

The Chechen soldiers were clearly exhausted as they battled the fresher Russian troops. More Russian reinforcements arrived on Monday, and a battalion of 30 tanks moved toward the city on one road.

Facing overwhelming firepower, the Chechens were increasingly somber, with faces haggard and eyes red from lack of sleep after 10 days of fighting. They said they remained determined to fight, but the area they held appeared to be shrinking.

Moscow appears determined to try to end the war quickly as possible, and at almost any cost. On Monday, residents of two Chechen villages where 48 captured Russian paratroopers were suspected of being held gathered at a mosque to beg Russian bomber pilots for mercy.

On Sunday, Itar-Tass reported that a Russian radio broadcast had threatened to bomb and destroy Alkazarovo and other villages unless all the paratroopers were released.

Some Chechens said they believed the Russians wanted to crush the rebels quickly, ahead of a special session of the lower house of the Russian Parliament, which will debate the conflict on Wednesday.

For the first time in the fighting for Grozny that began Dec. 31 there were clear battle lines, with Russian infantrymen try-

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North Korea Takes a Big Trade Step Toward U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — North Korea said Monday that it would lift restrictions on trade and financial transactions with the United States as part of the recent nuclear accord between the two countries.

The North's official press agency, KCNA, quoted an unidentified Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that the decision, to be put into effect in mid-January, would also allow the entry of U.S. ships into North Korean ports and open telecommunications services between the two countries.

"This means that we have completely fulfilled our obligation under the provision on the reduction of the barriers to trade and investment stipulated in the DPRK-U.S. framework agreement," the spokesman said, using the initials for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the Oct. 21 nuclear accord, the United States and North Korea are required to ease restrictions on trade and investment in each other's country within three months of the signing date.

On Monday, the United States welcomed the North's move and said it would be examining its own steps to improve ties with Pyongyang over the next few months.

"We view this as a step that is consistent with the framework agreement to improve ties between the two countries," a senior administration official said of the decision.

North Korea's announcement came on the eve of a new round of talks between Japan, South Korea and the United States on financing \$4 billion in new nuclear technology as part of the North Korean accord.

The deal, signed after months of negotiations, is aimed at dismantling Pyong-

yang's suspected nuclear weapons program. The North will receive two modern nuclear reactors, along with financial aid and diplomatic recognition.

As part of the deal, the North will dismantle by 2003 its three outdated graphite core reactors, which can produce weapons-grade plutonium more readily than the two modern light-water reactors it will receive for generating electricity.

In Washington, meanwhile, a senior State Department official said Monday

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U.S. Lends a Hand to Peso, Sending Dollar Into a Spin

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve intervened to support the Mexican peso on Monday, sending the dollar into a tailspin even though the U.S. central bank was using funds from Mexico rather than U.S. money.

Mexico drew on its international rescue package for the first time to replenish its foreign currency reserves and try to restore investors' confidence in its currency. While the government did not directly intervene in the currency markets, the central bank allowed short-term interest rates in the government bill market to soar to 50 percent by buying almost 1 billion pesos worth of bills in the open market.

This helped the currency, but pummeled the stock market, where the Bolsa index lost 6.65 percent — a record one-day loss — on fears that such high rates would plunge the country into recession.

For its part, the dollar tumbled because even though the U.S. central bank was buying pesos on behalf of Mexico — the

sum would eventually be paid back — the Federal Reserve was still spending the U.S. currency, sending jitters through the markets.

Dealers said the Federal Reserve spent between \$5 million and \$10 million in small parcels to give confidence to the Mexican foreign exchange market before it opened. They said it repeated the intervention later in the morning as the peso strengthened.

The peso had slipped to 6.1 against the dollar Friday night, a level that the United States, as Mexico's principal trading partner and guarantor, did not want to see validated by markets on Monday. The intervention did the trick, for the moment, with the dollar slipping to 5.375 pesos in New York.

The dollar slid to 1.5370 Deutsche marks from 1.5635 on Friday and to 99.90 yen from 101.375 yen. It fell to 5.3145 French francs from 5.3988 francs and to 1.2875 Swiss francs from 1.3100. The

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Kiosk Outage Disrupts Newark Airport

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — Construction workers damaged main electrical cables serving terminals at Newark International Airport on Monday, forcing all international and many domestic flights to be canceled or diverted.

The airport general manager, Ben DeCosta, said power would not be restored before Tuesday morning, at the earliest. The problem did not affect the control tower or airport navigational aids, but knocked out baggage carousels, loading ramps, elevators and escalators, computers and other equipment in the terminals.

About 1,200 flights move through Newark International daily.

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APPLES FOR JAPAN — A Tokyo supermarket clerk piling up American apples. They went on sale Monday for the first time in Japan. Page 9.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 6.05	Up 0.24%
3881.35	110.57
The Dollar	Mon. close
New York	1.5377
DM	1.5635
Pound	1.5495
Yen	99.90
FF	5.3145

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain.....0.800 Din	Malta.....35 c.
Cyprus.....£. 0.10	Nigeria110.00 Naira
Denmark14.00 D.Kr.	Oman.....1,000 Riots
Finland.....11 F.M.	Qatar.....8.00 Riots
Gibraltar.....£.0.85	Rep. IrelandR£1.00
Great Britain5.0.85	Saudi Arabia9.00 R
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	South Africa.....R 10
Jordan.....1 J.D.	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Kenya.....K. Sh. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)£1.10
Kuwait.....500 Fils	Zimbabwe. Zim.520.00

Rock and Roll in China: There's 'Nothin' Left to Lose'

By Patrick E. Tyler New York Times Service

BEIJING — Lu Fei, a rotund former drummer and opera singer who mustered out of the army and into China's rock music scene a few years ago, sighed recently and said what most young people in the country already know: "Rock and roll in China is sort of lost now."

Pulling on his Chinese cigarette at a Western hotel restaurant, Mr. Lu, who manages a rock band named Stones, added: "Everything in China is kind of lost now, without an anchor. The music we do is for other people to explain, because we don't really know what it means."

His lament is the lament of what seems an ever-smaller circle of young Chinese who remain devoted to the rock music culture that was spawned in the 1980s by China's opening to the outside world and by the loosening of Communist Party controls over the country's social life.

The heady days when China's distinct brand of rock music thrived with the anthems of rebellion, and lent its

decibels to the democracy movement on China's campuses, ended in 1989 with the crackdown on Tiananmen Square.

Rock in China has been trying to stage a comeback ever since.

"You know," said Mr. Lu, who is 33, "Cui Jian said something good: In the West, rock music is a way to defy the law, but in China, we were making the law."

He was referring to Cui Jian, China's principal rock icon, whose musical complaint "Nothing to My Name" sounded the alienation of the post-Mao generation that took over Tiananmen Square in the spring of 1989.

Wuer Kaixi, a student leader who fled China after the crackdown, said in an interview that the song summed up the lives of the demonstrators at Tiananmen.

Cut off from parents who had given selflessly to communism, and separated from older brothers and sisters who were radicalized by the civil strife of the

Cultural Revolution, the generation that grew up in the 1980s had to invent its own culture.

"Apart from our strength," Mr. Wuer said, "we had nothing to our name."

In the years of repression after Tiananmen, Mr. Cui was occasionally able to break through to China's young rock fans, as he did in May 1992. On an outdoor stage in Nanjing during a government-sponsored fund-raising event, he taunted the police watching over him by saying: "So, I see Nanjing is another of my liberated areas!"

Mr. Cui, 33, is still making music, but his profile has been lowered substantially by the times.

"Sometimes I can play, sometimes I can't play," he said in an interview. "There is still a lot of chaos in the management of the cultural field."

Large concerts are rare in Beijing these days, and small concerts are controlled by Public Security forces, with many events canceled at the last minute on the whim of

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Aftershocks Of Fighting in Ex-Yugoslavia

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service

RIJEKA, Croatia — A few months ago, a former Croatian soldier stormed into a bar in Osijek, opened fire and killed four patrons. Government officials were quick to assert that the killer was a run-of-the-mill psychopath, and that his murderous outburst had nothing to do with his military service.

"We are faced with far fewer psychiatric problems in our army than we might expect," asserted Vlado Jukic, the chief army psychiatrist, "because our soldiers are defending their own soil and fighting for their own freedom."

But despite such denials, other doctors assert that post-traumatic stress is a serious problem across the former Yugoslavia. They say that long after the war is over, societies here will be confronting extraordinary rates of divorce, alcoholism, drug abuse, suicide, and domestic and public violence.

At the clinical hospital in Rijeka, 195 kilometers (120 miles) southwest of Zagreb, a team of physicians and therapists has opened what they say is the only program in the former Yugoslavia dedicated to treating war veterans who suffer from post-traumatic stress. Most of the patients, veterans of the war with Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia that erupted after Croatia seceded in 1991, have committed or witnessed ghastly acts.

"This war is creating a complex of social and psychological problems that we have never seen before," said Ljiljana Moro, the program director. "They are compounded

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## Curious Scandal Underlines Rabin's Loss of Strength

By Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

**JERUSALEM** — As if his political fortunes had not sagged enough, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has been forced to defend himself against allegations that he came to power two and a half years ago in an election-eve conspiracy with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

According to the newly published memoirs of a PLO negotiator, Mr. Rabin's Labor Party asked the Palestinians to help improve Labor's prospects in the 1992 election by ensuring that there would be no breakthrough in negotiations with the Likud government of then-Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Rabin's representative, so the story goes, also asked the PLO to help turn out the Israeli Arab vote and urge Israel's fractious Arab parties, which are aligned with Mr. Rabin today, to unite.

It was a curious plot, if such there was, because it called on all sides to do what they were already doing. The

PLO had long since deadlocked with Mr. Shamir's government, and Mr. Shamir himself told an Israeli newspaper after the election that he intended the talks to go nowhere. Also, attempts by the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, to broker Israeli Arab politics, well known here for years, were no more successful in 1992 than they had been before.

Further tangling the story, all the plot's reported participants — including Mr. Rabin, through his office; the author of the memoirs, the PLO negotiator Mahmoud Abbas, and the man he said was the envoy, Said Kanaan — own deny that the conspiracy took place. Mr. Abbas said the narrative was inserted in the book without his knowledge by one of his aides.

Mr. Rabin is suffering a midterm lull, and it was considered a sign of his weakness here that the scandal was played big by Israel's popular press. The country's best-selling newspaper carried headlines on its front page that the allegations against Labor "bordered on treason."

The current Likud leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, demanded a commission of inquiry. Although as many as two years off, the next national elections do not

**'A strong government would have brushed this story off its sleeve like an insect. But this government of Yitzhak Rabin is not strong.'**

Menachem Shalev, writing in the newspaper Ma'ariv.

look good at the moment for Mr. Rabin. It is possible, as well, that Israel's slippery coalition politics will suddenly shift to deprive him of his

parliamentary majority, thus forcing early elections.

A change of government would mean a significant change of direction for Israeli diplomacy. Mr. Netanyahu and other senior Likud leaders have said they would cease movement toward Palestinian self-rule and might reverse the transfer of powers that Mr. Rabin has made. They have strongly opposed proposals to return the Golan Heights to Syria, and former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has said that Likud would not honor any such agreement that Mr. Rabin signed.

Mr. Rabin has been plagued most of all by an upsurge in terror since October. The pollster Hannoch Smith, who has surveyed voters here for 17 years, said that "the personal security issue ranks number one, two, three and four" for Israeli voters.

But Mr. Rabin also has repeatedly tripped in domestic politics. He pushed through an unpopular stock market tax, then put out word he might withdraw it, then flipped again

and reluctantly stuck by the plan.

When word reached him on a trip to South Korea that inflation had reached more than 14 percent a year, the cameras caught him in a rather un-prime ministerial "Oy, vey!" And most recently his party has been in open rebellion, with his own parliamentary faction chairman opposing Mr. Rabin's policy on the length of the school day.

If the election were held today, Mr. Smith said, Labor's 42-to-37 lead over Likud in parliamentary seats would become a 32-to-44 deficit. Mr. Rabin has patched together the necessary 61 members on crucial votes in the 120-seat Parliament with a collection of leftist parties, Israeli Arabs and a couple of rightist defectors. But such a majority would be well beyond his reach with only 32 Labor seats.

"A strong government would have brushed this story off its sleeve like an insect," wrote Menachem Shalev in the newspaper Ma'ariv. "But this government of Yitzhak Rabin is not strong."

## New View of Iran's Nuclear Age

Bomb Capability 7 to 15 Years Off, U.S. and Israel Agree

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

**TEL AVIV** — Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Monday that Washington and Israel were "both very much concerned" about Iran's potential nuclear threat, but said that the Iranians were still "many, many years" away from developing an atomic bomb.

Ending a two-day visit to Israel on Monday night, the secretary agreed with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that 7 to 15 years was "a reasonable estimate" of how long it might take Iran at its present pace.

This estimate was longer than the five years or less forecast recently by some senior American and Israeli officials.

But the possibility that there is a longer lead time than those officials said did not lessen the severity of Mr. Perry's warning about Iran's potential for becoming a nuclear power. And there is always a danger, he said, of Tehran speeding up the program with a "shortcut method" like acquiring highly enriched uranium or weapons from Russia or other nuclear powers with cash payments.

"A major part of the U.S. program is directed to keeping outside assistance and nuclear weapons from getting to Iran or

other rogue nations that may be trying to get nuclear weapons," he said in a news conference after meeting with Mr. Rabin, who is also the Israeli defense minister. Iran insists that its nuclear program is only for peaceful purposes, but Israeli and American officials dismiss that assertion, saying that Tehran is buying nuclear technology rather than developing its own.

Western analysts' concerns have focused on nuclear facilities in Bushehr, on the Gulf, where there are unfinished reactors. Work at Bushehr has been interrupted several times since the Islamic revolution in 1979, but now the Russians have agreed to complete the facilities, a project that some specialists say could take three or four years.

### Dissent in Arafat's Ranks

Joel Greenberg of The New York Times reported from Jericho, West Bank.

The Palestinian Authority came under pressure on from its own members to resist Israeli settlement activity on Monday when some of its leaders demanded a suspension of negotiations with Israel unless it stopped building in the West Bank.

But even as they spoke at a

conference in Jericho, Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel met in the Gaza Strip and reported progress in their talks on expanding Palestinian self-rule.

Mr. Peres announced that Prime Minister Rabin would meet with Mr. Arafat next week to discuss plans for an Israeli pullout from West Bank towns as a prelude to Palestinian elections. Teams from both sides resumed talks in Cairo on Monday on details of the elections.

The negotiations, however, are being held against the background of increasing unrest in the West Bank over continued construction at Israeli settlements there. The result was the conference Monday in Jericho, attended by four members of the self-governing council and representatives of West Bank regions and political factions, including Hamas.

The concluding statement urged the authority "to play a more active role in confronting settlement and to suspend the negotiations, because continuing them under the shadow of the settlement drive will encourage the Israeli government to pursue its policy of settlement expansion."



UP AND AWAY — Commander Herzl Bodinger of Israel's air force with Secretary of Defense William J. Perry as he timed F-16s scrambling Monday at Ramat David Air Base.

## Judge in Singapore Case Orders Herald Tribune to Answer Charge

Reuters

**SINGAPORE** — A Singapore court ruled Monday that an American professor who wrote an article for the International Herald Tribune and officials of the newspaper had a case to answer over a contempt of court charge.

"I am satisfied the attorney general has made a prima facie case," Justice Goh Joon Seng said.

The court was adjourned until Jan. 17, when the IHT Asia editor, Michael Richardson, is expected to be cross-examined in the dispute over the article, which was written by Christopher Lingle, an academic, and published last October.

The article made unflattering remarks about Asian judiciaries that it did not identify. Mr. Richardson edited it.

Mr. Richardson: Mr. Lingle, the Paris-based publisher of the IHT, Richard McLean, the local distributor, International Herald Tribune (Singapore), and the printer, Singapore Press Holdings, are the defendants in the case.

Mr. Lingle, a former senior fellow at the National University of Singapore, returned to the

United States last year after being questioned by the police about his article and said he would not reappear in Singapore to face charges.

Attorney General Chan Sek Keong told the court that certain parts of Mr. Lingle's article clearly referred to Singapore and were calculated to undermine public confidence in the judiciary, even though the country was not named.

Mr. Chan read aloud passages referring to "intolerant regimes in the region," some of which rely "upon a complaint judiciary to bankrupt opposition politicians."

The attorney general said the five defendants "have scandalized the Singapore judiciary by calling it compliant."

"I have no doubt whatsoever that it is contempt of court under the law of Singapore," he added.

He said Mr. Lingle's failure to submit an affidavit left him unable to deny that he had committed contempt.

Mr. Chan said it was common knowledge in Singapore that government politicians sued opposition figures for

damages for defamation when circumstances justified.

"It is also public knowledge in Singapore that following the results of such legal proceedings, a number of opposition politicians have been subjected to bankruptcy proceedings or adjudged bankrupt," Mr. Chan said.

That has not happened in other Asian countries, he said. Mr. Richardson's lawyer, K. Shanmugam, argued that a reasonable reader would not assume Mr. Lingle's article referred to Singapore. Parts of Mr. Richardson's affidavit read in court said he assumed the statement referred to Communist and military regimes such as those in China, Vietnam, North Korea and Burma.

Mr. Shanmugam said there were examples in such countries of legal actions effectively bankrupting dissidents, but Mr. Chan said those examples were out in line with the normal understanding of bankruptcy procedures.

Michael Hwang, lawyer for Mr. McLean, the distributor and the printer, said his clients had no prior knowledge of the article's content, and all agreed with an unreserved and unqualified apology in the Dec. 10 edition of the IHT.

Those charged with contempt of court in Singapore must appear in court to show cause why they should not be punished. The court has discretion to impose a jail term or fine.

## Portugal Meets With Indonesia With Indonesia On East Timor

The Associated Press

**GENEVA** — Foreign ministers from Portugal and Indonesia on Monday welcomed United Nations proposals for talks between different factions in East Timor but remained far apart on a political settlement for the Southeast Asian territory.

Jose Manuel Durao Barroso of Portugal and his Indonesian counterpart, Ali Alatas, said they would meet in New York in May to begin "substantive" discussions after three years of exploratory negotiations under the chairmanship of the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali.

The two countries are bitterly divided over the former Portuguese colony, which was annexed by Indonesia when civil war broke out in 1976. The United Nations has never recognized Indonesia as the region's rightful administrator but has been trying to mediate ever since.

Portugal has demanded a referendum on its independence or partial autonomy for East Timor but the Indonesian government rejects any such vote.

"There was some progress," said Mr. Durao Barroso at the end of the day's session. "But our positions remained opposite in every way that related to the status of the territory and self-determination."

## Peter Cook, Acidic Comic Of U.K. Stage-TV, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — Peter Cook, 57, whose acidic, satiric wit influenced a generation of British comedians, died of a gastrointestinal hemorrhage Monday in a London hospital.

Mr. Cook had his first success in the 1960s in the comedy revue, "Beyond the Fringe," appearing with Jonathan Miller, Alan Bennett and Dudley Moore. After a long run in London, the show moved to Broadway in 1962.

He later teamed with Mr. Moore on several British television shows, including "Pete 'n' Dud" and "Not Only But Also." The latter show ran on the BBC in 1965-66 and 1970-73.

Although Mr. Cook had roles in several films, most notably "Bedazzled" in 1967, he never fully capitalized on his early success.

"I think I ran out of ambition at 24," he once said.

But Mr. Cook left behind him one enduring monument to his acidic humor — he founded the satirical magazine Private Eye, whose editor, Ian Hislop, said Monday: "He was an extraordinary proprietor. He over-interfered, he over-complicated."

Gary Kellin, 44, who guided marketing campaigns for such Disney hit movies as "Aladdin" and "The Santa Clause," died

of AIDS on Friday in Los Angeles.

Floors van Jaarsveld, 72, an Afrikaner historian once tarred and feathered by white extremists, died Saturday in Pretoria. In 1979, he was attacked by members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement after he challenged the religious sanctity of the Day of the Vow, a holy day in the Afrikaner culture.

Louis Gasté, 88, a French composer whose song "For You" was later copied as the hit "Feelings," died of cancer Sunday in Paris. Mr. Gasté, nicknamed "Loulou," sued Brazilian singer-composer Morris Albert over the song and won \$500,000 in damages in a U.S. court in 1987.

Sol Tax, 87, a professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago who is credited with helping to organize anthropology as a global discipline, died of a heart attack Wednesday in Chicago.

Nina Tismanova, 84, a ballet teacher who had danced in the companies of Bronislava Nijinska, Ida Rubinstein and Boris Romanov, died Wednesday in Paris.

Ben R. Rich, 69, a Lockheed Aircraft Corp. engineer and manager who helped develop some of the most successful and advanced military aircraft ever produced in the United States, died of cancer Thursday in Ventura, California.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Ex-Malawi Leader Is Denied Bail

**BLANTYRE, Malawi (AP)** — Former President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, facing murder charges linked to the deaths of four politicians a decade ago, was denied bail at a court hearing Monday and will go on trial Jan. 15, the government said.

Mr. Banda, in his 90s and ailing after brain surgery, did not attend the magistrate's court where lawyers filed his bail application, a government spokesman said. The nation's longtime ruler has been under house arrest in Blantyre since Wednesday.

His senior associate, John Tembo, former minister of state in charge of the police, was also denied bail in the brief hearing, along with two former police officers accused of involvement in the 1983 assassinations of three government ministers and a member of Parliament.

### UN Considers Curbs on Land Mines

**GENEVA (AP)** — A United Nations meeting on new international laws against land mines opened Monday under criticism that its proposals will do little to reduce the loss of life and limb caused by the weapons.

The two-week meeting of experts is meant to prepare a new draft convention for a ministerial conference later this year on controlling anti-personnel mines. The proposals being considered for the draft fall short of an outright ban.

There are about 100 million mines in 60 countries. Each month, about 800 people are killed and thousands are maimed. Many of the casualties occur years, sometimes decades, after a conflict has ended.

### Truce Terms Violated in Sri Lanka

**COLOMBO (Reuters)** — A truce between Sri Lankan government troops and Tamil rebels was violated just a day after it began, when rebels were seen moving in a restricted area outside an army camp, military sources said Monday. But the incident passed peacefully and was unlikely to affect the two-week cease-fire.

"It is a minor violation and won't hamper the cease-fire," said a military field officer, who reported that a group of 15 rebels were spotted on Sunday night in a restricted zone outside an army camp on the northern Jaffna Peninsula.

Under an agreement signed by President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga and Tamil rebels last week, government and rebel troops will maintain present ground positions, keeping a minimum of 600 meters (650 yards) between each other. The truce, which will be monitored by foreign observers, came into force at midnight Saturday in a major step toward ending a 12-year separatist war that has cost more than 30,000 lives.

### Stone Age Art Doomed in Portugal

**LISBON (AP)** — Despite pleas by archaeologists and artists, the state electric company announced Monday that it would go ahead with construction of a dam that will submerge a rare gallery of Stone Age carvings.

The Coa River gallery, made up of some 60 animal figures chiseled on a granite riverbank at least 20,000 years ago, is considered one of the most important outdoor displays of Stone Age art in the world.

### Rwanda's Army Arrests 2 in Attack

**BUSANZE CAMP, Rwanda (Reuters)** — Rwanda's government army said Monday that its troops attacked a camp in the southwest, where 12 homeless people were slaughtered and more than 30 were wounded. A spokesman for the Rwanda Patriotic Army said two officers were arrested in connection with the attack Saturday on Busanze camp near the border with Burundi in which he said 11 people were killed.

Aid workers who visited Busanze on Sunday found a trench, filled with 12 corpses, five of them children, with limbs broken by machete blows and executed with a bullet to the back of the head. A total of 36 wounded were taken from the camp to the Medical Emergency Relief International health center at Runyonyi. UN officials confirmed that 12 people were killed in the attack.

Some aid workers said Sunday that they suspected gunmen loyal to the ousted Hutu regime in Rwanda were behind the raid. But a spokesman for the Rwanda Patriotic Army, Major Wilson Rutysira, said a grenade was thrown at an unauthorized army foot patrol outside the camp. The patrol opened fire and killed 11 people, he said.

### Auschwitz Ceremony Plans Assailed

**BRUSSELS (Reuters)** — The head of the International Auschwitz Committee said Monday that he was disappointed by Poland's "chaotic" preparations for ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the Nazis' death camp's liberation.

Nobel Peace Prize winners that the committee requested be invited had not received official invitations from the Polish government and, with only two weeks to go, there was still no official program, said Maurice Goldstein of Belgium, an Auschwitz survivor. "I'm deeply disappointed by the lightweight and chaotic manner in which this ceremony is being prepared," he said.

Camp survivors and representatives of 26 nations are expected at the ceremony on Jan. 26 and 27, which is being jointly organized by Poland and the Auschwitz Committee.

### Savimbi and Angola Leader to Meet

**LISBON (Reuters)** — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA rebel army, will meet Friday in Zaire, the Portuguese news agency, LUSA, reported Monday. Spokesmen for the Angolan Embassy and the UNITA delegation in Lisbon said they were unable to confirm or deny the report.

The government and UNITA signed a peace accord in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, in November, but each side has since accused the other of violating a cease-fire.

LUSA quoted a government source as saying the rival leaders would meet in the Zairian town of Gbadolite on Friday, three days after a scheduled meeting of their military commanders in the Angolan city of Huambo.

### For the Record

Five children were among seven people gunned down in Durban, South Africa, after a wedding ceremony in the latest eruption of violence in strife-torn KwaZulu-Natal province. (AP)

In Asyut, Egypt, policemen killed three youths believed to be Muslim militants, the Interior Ministry said. (Reuters)

Nigeria's conference on a return to civilian rule voted to adjourn to March 6 to give its drafting committee more time to prepare a final report to the military government. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Traffic Rises for European Airlines

**BRUSSELS (AFP)** — The main airlines in the European Union increased their traffic by 11.5 percent in November compared with November 1993, the 24-member Association of European Airlines said Monday.

The biggest increase was on routes across the South Atlantic on which traffic grew by 18.1 percent. Traffic within Europe increased by 14.8 percent and on the North Atlantic by 12.2 percent, which was the biggest increase for two and a half years.

The seat occupancy rate rose by 3.6 percentage points in November, to 64.3 percent on average, a record for November, the association said.

A 24-hour strike by 200 Scandinavian Airlines Systems pilots was to end at midnight Monday after affecting about 10 percent of the airline's services, SAS said. The pilots, who struck after negotiations over pay broke down, operate Fokker-50 propeller planes on flights connecting Copenhagen with Swedish destinations, Prague, Berlin and Luxembourg, as well as domestic routes in northern Norway. (Reuters)

Schiphol Airport accommodated 23.5 million passengers in 1994, up 11 percent from the year before, placing it again among the fastest-growing airports in Europe, Hans Smits, the president of Amsterdam airport, reported.

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# THE AMERICAS / CAMPUS INDIFFERENCE

## POLITICAL NOTES

### New Jersey Governor Is on the Button

WASHINGTON — Wedged between Lamar Alexander and Jack Kemp and only coincidentally to the left of Bob Dole and Phil Gramm, Governor Christopher Christie Whitman of New Jersey is doing a brisk business this year at Political Americana, a Washington store that sells presidential political memorabilia.

"Whitman is in with the pack," says Jimmy Warlick, the president of Political Americana and an amateur political prognosticator who has built his business largely around predicting who is politically hot with the public and who is not.

"Right now, Governor Whitman is doing very well. Her buttons are selling good. It's hard to tell whether people are buying them because they view her as a potential presidential candidate or as a vice-presidential candidate, but they are buying them."

In the year since Mrs. Whitman took office — and even before she gives her first State of the State speech on Tuesday, she has skyrocketed to national political stardom.

And while she is popular in her home state, she has also worked hard positioning herself nationally. She went around the country campaigning on behalf of Republican candidates, with the trips paid for in part by her own state's party. These trips garnered Mrs. Whitman much national attention.

Last week, Newt Gingrich, the new House speaker, praised her as a model of leadership for the new Congress. And though she and a key adviser, Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., the publisher and a champion of tax cutting, are coy about it, other observers believe that Mrs. Whitman is moving herself toward the national political stage. (NYT)

### Virginia Pulls Plug on Computer Games

WASHINGTON — For Kim Emerson, it was a game of solitaire before work started. Ed Holt loved chess at lunchtime. And Kevin Chisnell was wild about Minesweeper competitions with his co-workers.

But for all three and thousands of other state employees in Virginia, the games are over.

Concerned that some state workers were playing when they should be working, Governor George Allen, a Republican, has ordered that games be deleted from every state-owned computer. An administration memo called computer game-playing "nonproductive and nonessential" and stated that "time spent by employees playing such games should be considered an improper use of taxpayer funds."

As computers with high-resolution color screens and sound cards become ubiquitous in the American workplace, managers increasingly are having to deal with issues of game-playing at work, industry specialists say. But several computer industry watchers call Virginia's sweeping ban — which eliminates playing even during lunchtime and breaks — unprecedented.

"I've never heard of anything like this applying to so many people," said Russell Giltman, executive editor of PC World magazine. "It's a question of where you draw the line." (WP)

### Darkness Falls on 1,000 Points of Light

WASHINGTON — Throughout his presidency, George Bush persistently promoted his "1,000 Points of Light" campaign as the antidote for hunger, homelessness and poverty. Six days a week, Mr. Bush honored someone — a so-called Point of Light — for performing exemplary volunteer work.

In 1990, while declaring that solutions to some of the nation's most vexing problems lay in the hands of ordinary citizens and organizations — not huge government bureaucracies — Mr. Bush began a private, nonprofit foundation to motivate every American to engage in community service.

Today, the lone remnant of the Bush initiative has the look of a wasteful, Washington-dependent operation. So far, the Points of Light Foundation has received \$26.6 million in federal funds — more than half its budget — while incurring a wide range of costs that amount to questionable spending, experts in the volunteer industry said.

An examination of financial records by The Los Angeles Times shows that \$22.3 million has been spent on glitzy promotions, consultants, salaries, travel and conferences. The expenses include \$5.5 million to produce a television advertising campaign and \$1.4 million to host a celebration of community service.

By contrast, only 11 percent of the foundation's budget has been spent to provide grants to volunteer efforts across the country.

Despite early plans to remain a small organization, the Points of Light payroll has more than tripled to \$4.1 million. The foundation president, Richard F. Schubert, who was hired after he resigned under pressure as head of the American Red Cross, is paid \$160,000 annually. A 13-member executive management team receives average salaries in excess of \$80,000. (LAT)

### Quote/Unquote

Representative Dick Army of Texas, the House majority leader, on Democrats' economic proposals: "The Democrats in my estimation seem to be so obsessive with disliking the rich that they don't have much time left for loving someone." (LAT)

## For College Freshmen, Politics More Boring Than Ever

By Rene Sanchez

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The proportion of college freshmen who say that paying close attention to political affairs is important has declined to its lowest level in the 29 years that freshman attitudes have been surveyed.

The annual survey, regarded as a barometer of the outlooks and aspirations of college students, is based on responses from about 238,000 freshmen across the country this fall.

It portrays growing political apathy, rising anxiety over the cost of attending college and sharply divergent views on social issues.

Never in the history of the survey have more students expressed support for capital punishment, for example, but never have more shown support for gun control or gay rights.

Organizers of the survey say that it suggests this year's college freshmen are more indifferent to politics than any class previously surveyed.

Only 16 percent of them said that they frequently "discuss politics," and only 32 percent called "keeping up with political affairs" important. Both figures, which have been declining since the late 1960s, are record lows.

"I think the negative campaigning that has come to dominate many elections, and the growing hostility you hear toward government and public service, is certainly being picked up by a lot of young people," said Alexander W. Astin, director of the UCLA Higher Education Research Institute, which conducted the survey.

The trends reported in the survey are not necessarily long-term harbingers of college attitudes.

Only three years ago, for example, the survey reported a growing number of students who described themselves as politically liberal, but since then those figures have declined slightly. Still, some college officials say that the latest figures reflect the prevailing mood.

"There seems to be a growing sense of 'Well, there's nothing you can really do about changing politics, so why bother?'" said John Kiffu, director of academic assessment at Virginia Tech University.

These were among other findings in the survey, sponsored by the American Council on Education:

- Strong conservative attitudes in crime and punishment. Only 20 percent of freshmen supported abolishing capital punishment, the lowest figure in three decades. Nearly 75 percent

said there is "too much concern shown for criminals."

- Growing support for gun control and gay rights. Eighty percent of the freshmen said that federal government "should do more to control handguns." Only 34 percent said they supported laws prohibiting homosexual relations.

- Record interest in careers in medicine. About 9 percent of the freshmen indicated that they intended to earn a medical degree, the highest figure ever. Female students expressed more interest in medicine than men.

- Support for legalizing marijuana. That grew for the fifth consecutive year, up to 32 percent of the freshmen surveyed. That figure had plummeted throughout the 1980s after reaching a peak of nearly 55 percent in 1977.

- A rise in cigarette smoking. About

12.5 percent of freshmen said they smoked, compared with 9 percent in 1985.

The survey also reported steadily increasing fears among freshmen that the rising cost of tuition may keep them from graduating. Reliance on college loans increased for the eighth time in 10 years, and the proportion of freshmen expressing doubt about being able to pay for college hit a record high of 19 percent. In 1968, that figure was 8 percent.

"The response to that question had been steady for many years," Mr. Astin said. "Suddenly, we've really seen it start to move up."

Nearly 40 percent of the freshmen questioned said they believed they would need a job to help cover their expenses, and almost 6 percent said they would have to work full time.

## Not a Pretty Picture For Arts Funding

### House Leaders Attack Endowment

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Endowment for the Arts is preparing to fight for survival as House Republican leaders take aim at its budget and challenge its very existence.

The fight, likely to last throughout the year, turns on a fundamental question: What is the appropriate role of the federal government in financing arts?

"I would argue that it is not within the scope of Washington, not within the scope of the federal government, to be involved in funding arts activities around America," said Representative John A. Boehner of Ohio, who is chairman of the Republican conference.

"We are out there living high on the hog, funding all of these activities around the country, only to pass the bill on to our kids and grandkids," he said.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia; Representative Dick Army of Texas, the majority leader, and Mr. Boehner have all declared that the federal government has no business making grants to artists and arts organizations.

Another powerful Republican, Representative Thomas D. DeLay of Texas, the new party whip, joined them in an unsuccessful vote last year to eliminate all federal money for the endowment, which has long been a favorite target of conservatives.

Senior members of Congress from both parties say that the budget of the endowment is sure to be cut and that the only question is how much.

The budget this year is \$167.4 million, down from \$170.2 million last year.

The endowment, created in 1965, accounts for a tiny portion of all spending on the arts in the United States. Its appropriation is less than the operating budget of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York, which is \$316 million this year. Private giving to the arts exceeds \$9 billion a year, according to the American Association of Fund-Raising Councils, a private group that does annual surveys.

But the endowment is a potent political symbol.

Its defenders, including some Republicans, say that it supports mainstream culture and that its grants work as seed money to promote private-public partnerships. They emphasize its value as a tool of social policy whose programs help prevent crime, create jobs and combat illiteracy.

Mr. Gingrich, on the other hand, portrays the endowment as a sandbox for the nation's affluent cultural elite.

Mr. Arney said that "the National Endowment for the Arts offends the Constitution of the United States."

In a televised interview last week on C-Span, Mr. Gingrich said: "I am for the Atlanta Ballet. I'm for the Metropolitan — maybe the greatest art museum in America — in New York City. But I'm against self-selected elites using your tax money and my tax money to pay off their friends."

He was apparently referring to the system of peer review under which panels of artists evaluate applications from other artists seeking federal grants.

## Jury Selection Starts In Cleric's Plot Trial

Reuters

NEW YORK — Jury selection in the case against an Egyptian cleric and 11 of his followers accused of plotting to bomb New York City landmarks began Monday with the first 100 potential panelists led into court under heavy security.

U.S. District Judge Michael Mukasey began the selection process by explaining the case to potential jurors who will be asked to complete a 53-question survey on topics ranging from the bombing of the World Trade Center to the Islamic faith.

The trial is the second chapter in the U.S. government's prosecution of those believed to be behind the Feb. 26, 1993, bombing of the Trade Center, which killed 6 people and injured more than 1,000.

Four men have been convicted and sentenced to life in prison for carrying out the attack. Prosecutors allege they were part of a much larger organization working to punish the United States for its support of Israel.

The government alleges that Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, a blind Muslim fundamentalist cleric, is the spiritual leader of the organization. He and his co-defendants are accused of plotting since 1989 to blow up New York landmarks, including the World Trade Center and the United Nations headquarters building.

A long line of potential jurors were led between rows of marshals who ushered them through metal detectors into the courtroom.

Judge Mukasey told the panelists that the trial could last six to nine months. He said he hoped that opening arguments could begin on Jan. 30.

## KOREA: U.S. Trade Eased

Continued from Page 1

that North Korea had embarked on a program to build dozens of nuclear weapons per year before it reached the agreement with the United States last fall.

The official, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord, who heads the department's East Asia bureau, said North Korea had been "on the verge of being able to produce plutonium and then nuclear weapons consisting of dozens every year as we look to the next several years."

Last week, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said that North Korea might have produced "four or five" nuclear weapons.

Mr. Lord praised North Korea for "continued" fulfillment of the terms of the accord, including full inspection of its nuclear facilities and freezing construction of reactors.

He also said he was confident that Congress would overcome its reservations about the deal. "It's quite complex," he said. (AP, Reuters)

### OBITUARY

TILLMAN, DR. WOLF GEORGE  
Son of the late George Tillman, a prominent physician, Dr. George Tillman died of cancer on January 8, 1995, peacefully in his home, surrounded by family. He was 78 years old. He was born in St. Anne's Church, Alderley, on Jan. 3, 1917. He was a member of the Alderley Cricket Club and the Alderley Golf Club. He was a devoted family man and a successful businessman. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and three children. A funeral service will be held on January 10, 1995, at 11 a.m. in St. Anne's Church, Alderley. Burial will be in the family vault. Donations may be made to the Alderley Cricket Club or the Alderley Golf Club. To be announced at a later date.

### Knowledge Stocks Ready to Surge?

In late '94 America Online staged a 30-day climb from \$31 to \$57. Even Disney, planning more educational facilities, rose from \$37 to \$46 in 10 weeks. Is this the start of a measured rise that will leave the underinformed far behind? IPM has been saying so in the new InfoWeb reports which have covered dozens of involved stocks from Apple to Xerox with solid upside projections. These reports are a complimentary service if you'd like to start following them.

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Ed Meyers, of Guerneville, California, preparing to evacuate along with hundreds of other residents, as rain-swollen rivers in Napa and Sonoma counties continued to rise.

slashed, but wrote a note leading to the suspect, according to published reports. The police found \$30,000 and said drugs, revenge and robbery were possible motives. Saul Angulo, 20, was charged with murder, assault and weapons possession, according to the police. (AP)

- Biologists accidentally killed a female wolf with a tranquilizer dart, which punctured the

wolf's lung, during an operation to capture Canadian wolves in Alberta for resettlement in Idaho and Yellowstone National Park. (AP)

- A martial-arts expert who escaped from a U.S. jail in Port Washington, Wisconsin, last year while awaiting sentencing on a drug-trafficking conviction has been captured in Mexico. The federal attorney general's office said that

John Benjamin Warda was arrested in the state of Colima. (AP)

- The Supreme Court denied an appeal by Dow Corning on Monday challenging an award of more than \$7 million in damages to a California woman, Mariann Hopkins, who had sued in 1988 over her injuries from the company's silicone gel breast implants. (Reuters)

## The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1995 Right Into Your Pocket.

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## A Bosnian Leader Disputes U.S. View Of Partition Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic bluntly disagreed Monday with a senior U.S. diplomat on an international peace plan for Bosnia, insisting it was more than simply a basis for talks.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, following a meeting here with Mr. Silajdzic and President Alija Izetbegovic, twice referred to the plan proposed by the five-nation "contact group" on Bosnia as "a starting point for negotiations" between the Bosnian government and rebel Serbs.

"Let me phrase it exactly," Mr. Holbrooke told reporters. "The contact group's goal is to gain acceptance of the contact group plan as the starting point for negotiations. That is our position. There is no need for us to go any further."

That provoked the following response from Mr. Silajdzic: "That's your position, Mr. Holbrooke. But for Bosnia-Herzegovina it was take-it-or-leave-it. It's a bit, if I may say, unfair. We were asked to accept it with no conditions. Now it seems that the position has shifted when it comes to the aggressor representatives."

"We accepted under terms of take-it-or-leave-it. We took it, they left it."

Mr. Izetbegovic had earlier repeated his government's insistence that before peace talks can resume, "the Serbian side must accept the plan."

Unveiled last July by the

United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, the proposal would allot the Bosnian Serbs 49 percent of Bosnia, down from the 70 percent they have seized in 33 months of war.

Serbian authorities rejected the plan and the proposed land distribution, while the Muslim-led government, which would share 51 percent of the territory with Bosnian Croats, accepted it.

The broad outlines of the deal had initially been presented as nonnegotiable. But at a meeting in Brussels in December, the contact group, to the annoyance of the Bosnian government, decided that the land division "can be adjusted by mutual agreement between the parties."

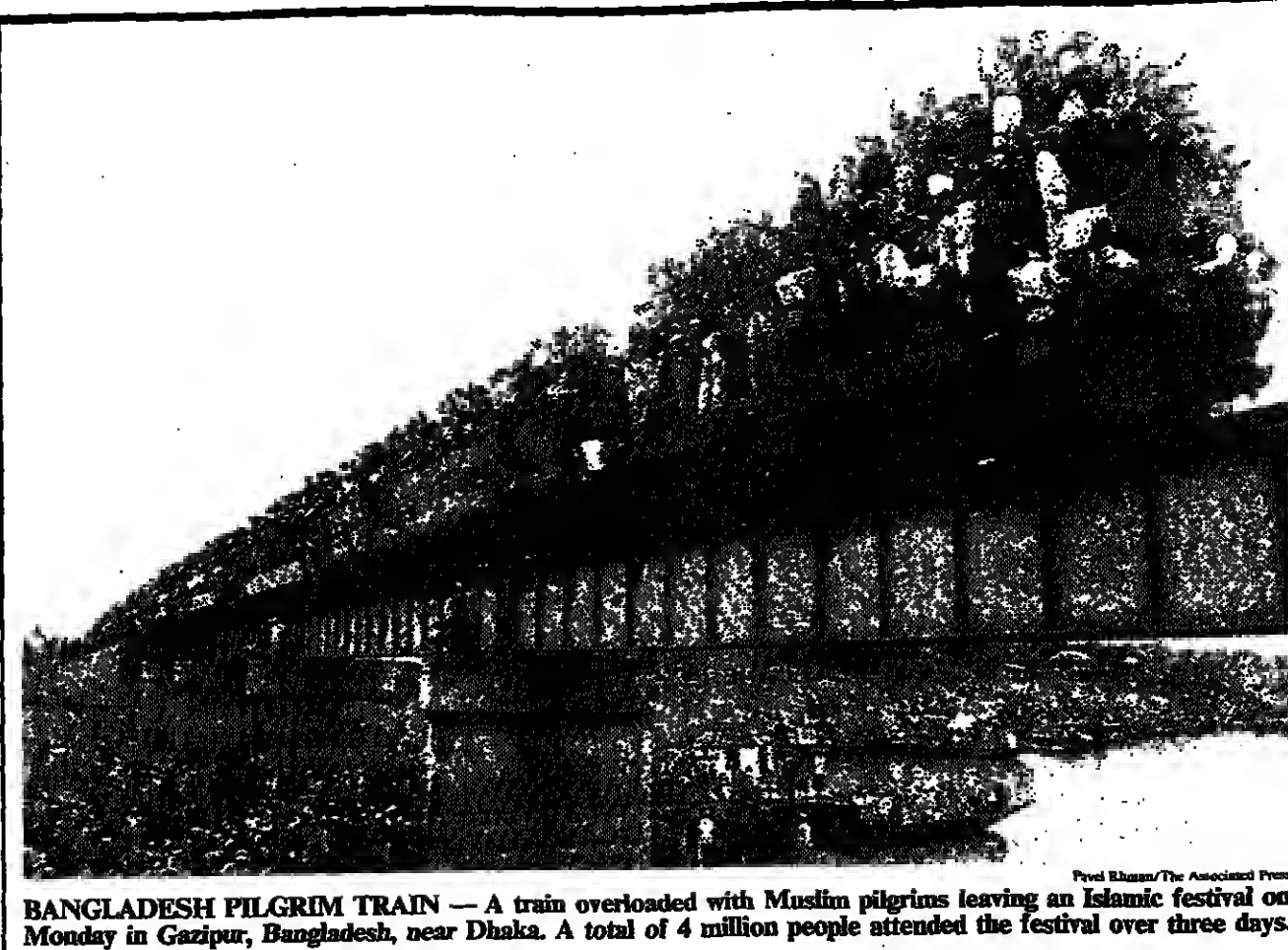
A cease-fire agreement mediated late last month by former President Jimmy Carter was likewise reported to have made no reference to the contact group plan in order to ensure Serbian backing.

A United Nations spokesman said the situation across Bosnia was quiet on Monday, including the Bihac pocket in the northwest.

But the cease-fire, which came into effect on Jan. 1, has become bogged down in a dispute over the demilitarized zone around Sarajevo.

A meeting of rival military commanders scheduled for Wednesday at Sarajevo airport to discuss carrying out the "cessation of hostilities" appeared in doubt.

(AFP, Reuters)



**BANGLADESH PILGRIM TRAIN** — A train overloaded with Muslim pilgrims leaving an Islamic festival on Monday in Gazipur, Bangladesh, near Dhaka. A total of 4 million people attended the festival over three days.

## ALGERIA: France and IMF Work to Get Aid to Embattled Government

Continued from Page 1

grown since the Christmas Eve hijacking of an Air France jetliner, which was part of an escalation of the bitter civil war between Islamic militants and the government. The conflict is now causing from 500 to 1,000 deaths each week, they said. It began after Algiers decided to cancel parliamentary elections in 1992, a decision that was endorsed by France.

Mr. Camdessus, meanwhile, has been criticized by some Western officials and economists who follow Algeria for allegedly trying to ram through international funding programs in order to serve the policy interests of France, which ruled Algeria for 132 years and lost many lives in the war of independence, which ended in 1962.

One Western government official familiar with Mr. Camdessus's role in Algerian aid said it was "highly unusual" that the IMF chief personally handled last year's \$1 billion of IMF loans.

"It was pushed through very fast, and it was done with everybody holding their breath because the political situation was such that the government might collapse at any moment," the official recalled.

A financial official in Washington said that in September Mr. Camdessus personally led a meeting of Algerian and Western officials during the annual IMF/World Bank meetings in Madrid. "I saw Camdessus in Madrid sit there and say with a perfectly straight face that the Algerian stabilization program was a model for the rest of the developing world," the official said. "That was, to say the least, hyperbolic."

Mr. Camdessus declined to be interviewed for this article, but one of his aides confirmed that he and the French government were working together

closely on Algeria. "Over the past year, we and the French Treasury have been on the phone almost daily to discuss Algerian aid," he said.

In Paris, Edmond Alphandery, the economy minister, confirmed last week that he had frequently discussed Algeria

form for an important trading partner and former colony. French authorities are also hoping to avert a flood of Algerian refugees.

Alain Juppé, the French foreign minister, warned recently that if financial aid to Algiers were suspended, "it would push the Algerian economy into chaos."

A French Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said Monday that "the hope is that the aid given to Algeria is in the end help which goes to the Algerian people, and not to a regime."

Some officials compare the danger of an Islamic takeover to the Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979. Bankers say, however, that while Iran repudiated some of the foreign debt dating back to the days of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Tehran has honored other obligations and has tried increasingly to do business with foreign companies.

Anwar N. Haddam, a Washington-based spokesman for Algeria's Islamic Salvation Front, recently told the Petroleum Finance Company newsletter that the Islamic opposition would support an open, market-based economy. Mr. Haddam did, however, warn that his organization would consider "illegal" both the IMF accord and any contracts signed between the government and foreign companies after 1991.

**The financial stakes are high — some \$25 billion of outstanding foreign debt plus about \$15 billion of foreign investment.**

with Mr. Camdessus because the situation was "very fragile."

Yet even Mr. Camdessus's harshest critics acknowledge that both France and the IMF, in seeking financial aid and debt relief for Algeria from other governments, banks and multilateral institutions, are trying to use economic leverage to achieve greater political stability.

Decision makers in France are facing an agonizing political dilemma: how to foster a dialogue between Algeria's rulers and Islamic revolutionaries on the one hand while at the same time encouraging economic re-

## Moscow Calls Off German Maneuvers

Games Said to Have Been Set With Units Now in Chechnya

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The German government confirmed Monday that Russia had postponed joint military maneuvers planned for next summer, apparently because Russian Army units scheduled to take part in the exercises were involved in the assault on Chechnya.

Defense Minister Volker Rühe, in an interview published Monday in the magazine Der Spiegel, said Moscow had informed Bonn that bilateral maneuvers to be held near St. Petersburg must be pushed back indefinitely.

The move represented at least a temporary setback for the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has worked diligently to forge tighter economic and military bonds with Russia as a means of achieving a more secure Europe.

As Russia's largest trading partner and its chief provider of foreign aid, Germany has felt acute anxiety over the brutal fighting in Chechnya and the consequent turmoil in Russia. Over the weekend, Mr. Kohl described the assault on Grozny as "complete madness."

The chancellor and his ministers have sought to walk a fine line between acquiescence and condemnation of Moscow's behavior, echoing Washington's characterization of the civil war as an "internal matter" while reproaching Russia for the brutal attacks. Perhaps the overriding German foreign policy concern since the breakup of the Soviet Union has been fear that instability in Eastern Europe will spill into Central and Western Europe.

Such sentiments were evident in Mr. Rühe's interview. "It is important for us to ask: To what extent will the relationship with the West of a country like Russia change through the unqualified brutality in the way it tackles its internal affairs?" he told Der Spiegel. "Further reform and international cooperation are being endangered."

On the other hand, Mr. Rühe rejected sanctions against Moscow and said that "legally, Chechnya is a part of Russia."

"It remains in the overriding interests of European security and German-Russian relations, now that Russian troops have left Germany, that we work together — for example, in peace missions and in pursuing common training," he said. "Severing contacts is completely wrong."

Reports from Bonn indicated that Russian units earmarked for the summer's military exercises — similar to those conducted by U.S. troops in Russia last summer — are now fighting in Chechnya. But a planned visit to Bonn in March by the Russian defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, is still scheduled.

Mr. Kohl, who urged his friend President Boris N. Yeltsin in a telephone call last week to end the bloodshed in Chechnya, said that further threats or sanctions against Moscow "would achieve nothing at the moment." Mr. Kohl has long depicted Germany as a mediator, helping to bring the former adversaries of East and West together.

But in an interview with a Berlin radio station, the chancellor said: "We see people suffering, civilians, women and children. We see victims among the soldiers and regard it all as complete madness."

The German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, appeared to favor the view heard in some Western capitals that Mr. Yeltsin might not be in full control of his troops. Mr. Yeltsin ordered a half last week to bombing missions on Grozny, but reports from the region said that some attacks continued.

"Boris Yeltsin must exert his will over the Russian Army promptly," Mr. Kinkel told the newspaper Welt am Sonntag. "It is unacceptable that the Russian Army openly ignores measures that the Russian president has ordered, such as cessation of bombing raids against civilian targets."

## BUDGET: Moscow's Woes

Continued from Page 1

dar, the main architect of Mr. Yeltsin's reform program, said. "Another three or four weeks and you can forget about next year's budget," Mr. Gaidar, a critic of the Chechen invasion, made his remark just before the New Year.

"In the 28 days since the intervention began, the ruble has lost a tenth of its value against the dollar, falling to 3,512 from 3,323 on Dec. 11. The ruble now stands at its lowest point since it crashed in October. Inflation in the month of December jumped to 16.4 percent, the highest monthly rate since last January.

The European Commission, the European Union's executive body, protesting Russia's indiscriminate use of force in Chechnya, on Thursday froze an important interim trade accord with Moscow. "It is a signal that cannot be misunderstood," said Hans van den Broek, the European Union's external affairs commissioner.

The costs of prosecuting a war in a remote area 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) south of Moscow are tremendous. From 10,000 to 40,000 troops — many of whom are receiving at least triple their regular pay, plus bonuses — must be transported and fed.

Gasoline and maintenance for thousands of tanks and armored vehicles are expensive. Russian warplanes and helicopters have been flying nearly around the clock for a month, driving up repair costs and consuming large volumes of expensive aviation fuel. Scores, perhaps several hundred, Russian tanks and armored vehicles have been damaged, destroyed or captured.

Some 300,000 refugees who have fled the fighting are also costing the government more than \$11 million a month, the Russian press reported.

In an analysis last week, The Moscow News said the economic costs of the war are likely to mount for months no matter what the result of the fighting is.

If the Russians defeat the Chechens decisively, trillions of rubles will have to be injected into the renegade region's economy to rebuild basic infrastructure and industry and to help resettle refugees, the paper said. If the Chechens are not defeated soon, the paper added, Moscow may face the prospect of a long guerrilla war that could cost trillions of rubles and generate even more refugees.

The paper concluded: "In both cases the result will be the same: a collapsed budget, outlays above planned levels, higher inflation, cuts in all social programs. And the final result is social, economic and political crisis."

## Explosion Kills 2 in Parma

Reuters

PARMA, Italy — Two men died and five were injured Monday after an empty fuel truck undergoing repairs exploded near the northern Italian town of Parma, officials said.

## WAR: Ex-Yugoslavia's Post-Traumatic Stress Problem

Continued from Page 1

by the fact that in our culture, there is a stigma of weakness attached to people who seek help. And besides that, the war is still going on, so society doesn't want to confront the problem because of the effect that could have on morale."

Researchers say that post-traumatic stress can afflict anyone who has lived through a searing physical or emotional experience. Victims suffer sudden flashbacks and can collapse in tears or explode into violence for what seems to be little or no

reason. Many are overwhelmed by feelings of guilt or loss, and lash out unpredictably even at those close to them.

Patients in Rijeka attend individual counseling sessions with psychiatrists and therapists. At these sessions they recount, often for the first time, what they have seen and done, and also discuss the problems they have had readjusting to civilian life.

Many of the patients are swollen and withdrawn, unable to make friends or face normal day-to-day situations. Periodically, they erupt in rage, cursing

their therapists, smashing windows and tearing doors from their hinges.

Dealing with these patients and listening to their horrific accounts of atrocities takes its toll on the therapists. They meet at the beginning of each day to steel themselves for the ordeal, and many are transferred to other units when the pressure of the job threatens to overwhelm them.

About 15 patients gather for a group therapy session each weekday. One recent session elicited a series of long silences and deep draws on cigarettes, punctuated every few minutes by poignant confessions.

"My head never stops pounding," one man said. "I have pain in every bone in my body. I can't sleep, and when I sleep, I wake up after an hour because the nightmares are so terrible. I want to stand in front of a mirror and ask why I had to do all the things I did, but I know there would be no answer. The only answer will come when I blow my head off."

Several of the patients complained bitterly about what they say is Croatian society's desire to ignore them. Many have been unable to find work, and say that employers avoid hiring war veterans for fear that they will prove unstable or dangerous.

"I burned my uniform because I didn't want to remember the terrible things I did while I was wearing it," one man said. "But the memories don't go away. I was raised as a good Catholic, but now I have no faith in anything. The only thing I believe in now is suicide."

Only one of the patients, who said he had spent nine months in a Serbian prison camp and watched scores of his fellow prisoners tortured and killed, wore his old Croatian Army uniform. He said he did so because he now earns his living as a beggar, and people seem more willing to give him coins when they see the uniform.

"It would have been so much better if I had been killed in battle," the man lamented. "Then I would have been a hero. Now I'm garbage."

## ROCK: For China's Musicians, 'Nothin' Left to Lose'

Continued from Page 1

any police official who decides they might disturb political tranquility.

Mr. Cui's latest album, "Eggs Under the Red Flag" is another cry from the anchorless youth of China for direction.

"Money is fluttering in the wind," the title song says. "We have no ideals."

Mr. Cui acknowledges the political overtones of his music.

"I think politics is a very important part of any kind of art," he said.

But lyrics from the song take refuge in allusion and indirection:

*The time is now  
But who knows what we should do?*

*The red flag is waving  
It has no clear direction  
Revolution is ongoing  
The old men are still in power.*

Asked for an interpretation,

Mr. Cui said the song was about hope.

"I don't want to say something very clear," he said in the interview, "because I don't understand a lot of things yet."

Lamenting the decline of political lyrics in Chinese rock music, Mr. Cui added: "Nothing to My Name" changed my life. But today, there aren't so many musicians and many Chinese young people just enjoy the rock and roll that is coming from the West at the moment. There aren't many Chinese productions."

Last fall, the Ministry of Culture staged an officially sanctioned pop music extravaganza. The culture reporter of the semi-official China Daily dismissed the event under a headline that said: "More a Breeze Than a Gust." In something of an epitaph, the reporter observed: "During the 150-minute-long show, no hysteria broke out."

## Beijing Denies Deng Is Ailing

Agence France Presse

BEIJING — Following up a published report in Japan that Deng Xiaoping, the 90-year-old senior leader, was chronically ill, China's government on Monday said that Mr. Deng had been hospitalized last month, and was so ill that President Jiang Zemin could not see him.

government's information department said. "Those reports by the external press are groundless."

The Yomiuri Shimbun, quoting what it said were reliable sources in Beijing, reported Monday that Mr. Deng had been hospitalized last month, and was so ill that President Jiang Zemin could not see him.



**A Chechen fighter taking a break Monday after coming under intensive Russian shelling in the center of Grozny.**

## French Station Ignores Ban

Reuters

PARIS — The French radio station Skyrock ignored a broadcasting ban on Monday, imposed over a comment by a disc jockey that a policeman's killing was "pretty good news," and Pierre Bellanger, the station's president, was called before the French broadcasting commission to give an account of why the station failed to heed the 24-hour ban.

The radio replaced normal broadcasts for the day with telephone calls from listeners, mostly teenagers, commenting on the ban and the general issue of freedom of speech. After meeting with commission members, Mr. Bellanger said he believed that he had aided by the ban since it spoke of "suspending Skyrock's programs" but did not specifically say it should go off the air.

## Explosion Kills 2 in Parma

Reuters

PARMA, Italy — Two men died and five were injured Monday after an empty fuel truck undergoing repairs exploded near the northern Italian town of Parma, officials said.

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# Herald Tribune

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## The Yeltsin Problem

When the Russian foreign minister defends Moscow's military assault against the breakaway republic of Chechnya by comparing Boris Yeltsin to Abraham Lincoln, it is clear that Moscow is anxious about the small but savage confrontation in the Caucasus.

Andrei Kozirev's desire to make the war more comprehensible to Americans is understandable. President Yeltsin's mishandling of the Chechen rebellion is sure to strengthen those who want to end American assistance and return to a strategy of containing rather than befriending Russia. That would be a mistake, but some recalibration of long-term American policy is warranted.

Recognizing that the brutality of the attack has undermined Mr. Yeltsin, Bill Clinton has urged him to end the killing of civilians and accept an offer from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to help mediate a political settlement. Moscow should not refuse.

Belatedly, Mr. Yeltsin says he is trying to put the military on a tighter leash and end the indiscriminate bombing of Grozny, the Chechen capital. Unfortunately, the army's sledgehammer approach has already disoriented the important principle that Moscow has a right to maintain the cohesion of the Russian Federation and, in extreme cases like Chechnya, may use limited military force.

But the White House must look beyond the Chechen crisis, for it has altered the political picture in Moscow and Washington. Like Mikhail Gorbachev, who lost political traction at home before he lost his job, and who remained the pivot of American policy toward the Soviet Union long after his leadership had become illusory, Mr. Yeltsin is in trouble before his country or the world is prepared to deal with the consequences. Secretary of State Warren Christopher cannot wish away the problem with expressions of faith in Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Yeltsin has lost the support of moderate political leaders, narrowed his

circle of advisers and shed much of the moral authority he gained in his fight for reform. It is unclear how much control he retains over an army embarrassed by its performance in Chechnya and embittered by a loss of resources and stature. Mr. Yeltsin will find it hard now to rise above the fractious political forces in Moscow. His prospects for re-election in 1996 are declining. All this makes it essential that Washington have a Russia policy, not a Yeltsin policy.

While not writing off Mr. Yeltsin, President Clinton must avoid the sort of bear hug that left President George Bush locked in Mr. Gorbachev's embrace. American policy should be anchored in support of economic, political and military reform in Russia, and of the institutions and people making it happen. That means reaching out to other democratic leaders like Yegor Gaidar, the former prime minister, cementing ties already formed between American and Russian government agencies, and expanding exchanges between senior military officials.

Cutting off assistance is not in Russian or American interests. Subsidizing the dismantling of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union, one example, is an indispensable investment in post-Cold War security. Congress has appropriated \$1.27 billion for that purpose since 1992.

After long delay, the International Monetary Fund is negotiating intensively with Russia about providing \$13 billion desperately needed to help stabilize the economy and slow the inflation rate. Delaying or conditioning the aid because of the Chechen conflict may have short-term political appeal; the one sure way to prevent the assistance from indirectly financing the war is to put it on hold. But further delay in helping to shore up the Russian economy would punish the Russian people for Mr. Yeltsin's error. If Mr. Yeltsin is truly committed to making Russia democratic, he must move quickly to end the war in Chechnya.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Go Back to Unesco

The United States has taken an unhappy turn on its way back to Unesco, which it left in 1984 because that organization's gross politicization. In recent post-Cold War years, Unesco, by the General Accounting Office and others' analysis, has reformed and fairly met the original American concerns. Why then, in 1995, does the U.S. government still shrink from returning? Partly it is because Unesco lost its place in the American budget queue. There is also a suspicion that the Clinton administration hesitates to take on a presumably skeptical Republican Congress for the sake of anything with "UN" in its name.

The budget question — it is a \$65 million expenditure — is real, but should not be the determining test if rejoining is a good idea. The presumed Republican skepticism needs to be dealt with openly. Many Democrats may also wonder whether there is good reason at all, let alone a national interest, whether the price tag is low or high, to rejoin an organization that it got along nicely without for 10 years. Unesco, let it be noted, survived, too.

The organization still has a reputation,

some of it deserved, for high Parisian living and programmatic guziness. Its bureaucratic style and its employment practices need to be further reined in. But even so, there are still some good reasons for American participation.

Unesco is essentially an organization in which educators, media people, scientists and the cultural crowd network. The networking used to come with an intolerable baggage of hostile ideology. Now it comes uncluttered and in the open style intended by Unesco's postwar American founders. The organization's most valuable programs inform professionals what work needs to be done in their countries to bring education, science and media up to international norms. This can usefully reinforce the internationalist thrust of many American public and private enterprises.

If the United States, the one global power, did not have available an instrument to extend its global cultural reach, it might want to invent a reformed Unesco. The project does not rise to the level of vital national interest, but it bears on the quality of international life. Rejoining would be a wise move.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Executing the Innocent

Capital punishment is so fraught with the danger of executing innocent defendants that even its supporters worry about fatal miscarriages of justice. In New York, which may soon become the 38th state to restore the death penalty, leaders of the bar who argue for more safeguards include, along with lawyers who oppose executions, many who favor or do not oppose them.

New York's Legislature needs to heed these calls for care, as do the U.S. Congress and legislatures in states that already have executions. A congressional staff report cited 52 recent cases in which defendants had barely escaped execution only because civil rights lawyers and friends were able and lucky enough to discover evidence of innocence.

Walter McMillian, operator of a pulpwood business in Monroeville, Alabama, was on death row for six years until a court threw out his conviction, which had been based on perjured evidence.

In Texas, Randall Dale Adams came within three days of execution for a murder he did not commit, then languished for a decade in prison before the courts found that he had been framed.

Texas went further last week and executed Jesse DeWayne Jacobs for a murder that the state later blamed on someone else, a callous action that horrified even fans of the death penalty. The same

prosecutor who obtained his conviction told another jury that Mr. Jacobs did not fire the fatal shots.

Hard as it is to save defendants from injustice, it is harder still to prove that innocent persons have actually been executed. Yet a study by Hugo Bedau of Tufts University and Michael Radelet of the University of Florida argues that 350 defendants have been wrongly convicted of capital crimes and as many as two dozen have been wrongly executed. They prove, at the least, that scores of defendants have been convicted on flimsy evidence, denied exculpatory evidence in the prosecution's possession and treated unjustly by the legal system.

Society, no less than the accused, needs safeguards like adequate legal counsel, court review under fair standards of proof and guarantees of fairly selected juries. Few death penalty laws provide that minimal justice. New York's proposed law, blocked for 15 years by governors' vetoes, is notably barren of such safeguards.

Capital punishment is itself barbaric, a penalty that is vengeful without protecting society. But a state that calls itself civilized yet elects to use the death penalty must do all it can to prevent the execution of the innocent. Otherwise its people cannot for long live with themselves.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Russia Can't Enter the Future by Turning to the Past

By Yegor Gaidar

MOSCOW — The bloody debacle unfolding in Chechnya is not a surprise. It is the inevitable result of a general switch of Russian policy, evident from the beginning of 1994, back toward an imperial mentality and toward the so-called "strengthening of the state."

I resigned as first deputy prime minister at the start of 1994 precisely because I had failed to convince President Boris Yeltsin that such a course would lead to disaster. He fully rejected my advice that only a firm and coherent commitment to market reforms could lead to a revival of economic growth and stability that would enable democracy to take hold over the long run.

Instead he took the opposite course throughout 1994. Economic stabilization efforts were cut short, the government took a more repressive stand on the domestic scene, and in foreign policy Russia moved away from the Western democracies and became more aggressive in dealing with neighbors in the "near abroad."

The Dec. 6 summit in Budapest of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, at which Mr. Yeltsin unleashed worries by speaking of a "cold peace," was a severe defeat for the advances that Russian foreign policy had made in recent years.

I am not aware of all the internal details of this turn of events during 1994. But having been in that situation before, I can imagine how various advisers insisted in their conversations with the president that "liberal traditions don't have roots in Russia" and that "it is high time to establish order and put your foot down."

The relative victory of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy in the last elections gave added force to the argument that such reasoning accorded with Russian public opinion.

Apparently, there was no one left in his circle to warn the president that when someone in Russia talks in a trembling voice about "strengthening the state," it usually leads to a bloody mess, especially when it means that the government decides to resolve complicated and delicate ethnic problems by force. Now these same advisers make helpless gestures and exclaim that they didn't intend events to unfold as they have.

If my experience is any guide, the mechanism to shield those responsible then becomes engaged out of fear of the consequences of their actions. Usually that means trying to cover up the mis-

takes of the first venture by diverting attention with an even bigger one. In the days and weeks ahead, we must be very wary of what is to come on this score.

This whole dynamic has led Mr. Yeltsin to commit ever more tragic mistakes, which together now present a major threat to my country. I have already said publicly that the danger of a military coup cannot be ruled out.

The combat in Chechnya is, first of all, a major blow to the hard-held unity of Russia. Only six months ago, one could say that all talk about dissolution of the Federation was irresponsible speculation by those who understood little. Today this menace has become serious.

Everybody understands that the government won't be able to undertake military action everywhere trouble pops up. The army has shown in Grozny that it is not very well prepared and organized. That means that the central authorities are discredited. Faith in them has been undermined, and people look upon them as unreliable, unpredictable and dishonest.

Internationally, Russia is now looked upon with distrust because its direction and intentions are unknown.

If the president continues to deepen his misadventure by pursuing the policy

of settling the Chechen issue by force, Grozny will certainly fall, but with unacceptable large numbers of casualties. And after that only one thing is certain: a long-term guerrilla war, or at least a terrorist conflict, all paid for with the lives of our hapless young men.

While it is unlikely that an Islamic front will form against Russia, we can be sure that we will suffer violent hostility from within the Federation — not only from Chechnya but also from Ingushetia and the Chechen part of Dagestan.

The key to stopping this disaster from blowing up further is fully within the hands of President Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. This is true not only according to the Russian constitution but also in the actual balance of political forces in the country.

I know they fear that, if I leave Chechnya now, Russia will disintegrate as the Soviet Union did. But they should ask themselves why did this not happen before. De facto, Chechnya became independent in the autumn of 1991, pending but not the autumn of 1991, despite the secessionist declarations. Russia did not disintegrate in the intervening years, but became more unified and strong. So why suddenly bomb Chechnya now, in 1995? What changed?

One excuse for waging war now is that the crime problem emanating from networks in Chechnya has got out of control. True, there is such a problem. But it should be resolved by the ordinary means employed against criminals elsewhere. If we were to follow the logic of Mr. Yeltsin's advisers on this score, we would have to start bombing a host of Moscow suburbs where there are Mafia-type concentrations far more threatening to the daily life of ordinary Russians.

Certainly it is harder to get out of Chechnya now than it was before Dec. 16, when the chances for a peaceful resolution were irresponsibly squandered by Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Yegorov, who was assigned to the negotiations.

Still, from the standpoint of Russia's overall interests, negotiations will yield better results than any resolution of the Chechen conflict that could possibly emerge from continued use of force. Simply, there are other ways to think about the problem. Is Britain about to disintegrate because of its negotiations with the IRA? Will China disintegrate because it has not conquered Taiwan?

Like many other Russians, I can only hope that Mr. Yeltsin will see, as a result of this disaster, that the old methods cannot be applied to the new world; that Russia's future cannot be secured by a return to the habits of the past.

The way to begin changing course is by ridding himself of those advisers in the Defense Ministry and the National Security Council who pushed him beyond his better instincts.

This comment was translated by Genrikh Borovik for New Perspectives Quarterly.

## Chinese Are Silenced but Russians Speak Out

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Which great power is more unstable, China or Russia? The quick answer is Russia. The slow answer is China. The quick answer is Russia. The slow answer is China.

Russian television showed vivid pictures of the bombing of that city even as it showed President Yeltsin saying it wasn't so; then the cameras showed Mr. Yeltsin upbraiding his defense minister for making him look like a liar.

As Helmut Kohl telephoned to tell him that world opinion frowns on the savage method his Russian Federation is using to preserve its borders, Bill Clinton wrote a "Dear Boris" letter reaffirming support of unity but stressing how "distressed" he is at civilian deaths and suggesting mediation by an organization of 53 nations.

What is Mr. Yeltsin to do? The Chechens are dead serious about secession. If he lets Chechnya go, other Caucasian dominions will fall and Moscow will be denied the Caspian oil it needs to rule a hundred nationalities across 11 time zones.

He tried negotiation, which was met by a declaration of

independence; he tried an internal coup, which flopped; now he is trying force, which is bringing world obloquy on his head because the Chechens are fiercely fighting for their homeland and the Russian army has no heart for a long guerrilla battle, especially after the loss in Afghanistan.

All that, added to Mr. Yeltsin's personal punctured and isolation, is why Russia appears unstable. Americans tend to equate the future of democracy with the future of Mr. Yeltsin, who is on his last legs.

But consider the political miracle taking place in Moscow. An unpopular and unjust war is being denounced in the Parliament, with the reformer Grigori Yavlinsky openly calling for Mr. Yeltsin's resignation. The military is publicly divided between conscience-stricken warriors and hard-line incompetents. Free speech is spilling out all over.

The newspapers, after centuries of czarist and Communist docility, are crusading: a picture of Defense Minister Pavel Grachev is captioned "the most talented commander in Russia." The televi-

to political freedom. In a litchi nutshell, here's the play.

Yang Shangkun, an old army leader whose powerful family was neutralized by Mr. Deng, is close to Admiral Liu Huaqing, the nation's top military leader. They may challenge Mr. Deng's protégés, party boss Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng, by backing the economic chief, Zhu Rongji, or promoting a next-generation politician, Hu Jintao, or by backing Qiao Shi, the former national security adviser and now chairman of the rubber-stamp People's Congress.

What do 1.2 billion Chinese have to say about all this? Zilch. (Analysts in Beijing, aware of the exclusive accuracy of my prediction of Mao's successor in the '70s, will have to puzzle out "zilch.") And therein lies real instability.

A monolithic, totalitarian state, repressing the spirit of freedom, only seems secure; we have seen how it can suddenly collapse. A noisy, unruly democratic state, drawing on the legitimacy of free elections, is more secure — no matter how shaky the leadership. That is why Russia is in better political shape than China.

The New York Times

## Isolationism? Not Yet, but Americans Do Seem Angry at the World

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Them: Is America going isolationist? Me: No. (Pause) At least, not yet. That is the short version of conversations with foreign visitors to Washington and of telephone talks with friends and colleagues abroad. The question is old for them. The pause and the qualifying "not yet" are new for me.

For other nations, Washington is Omphalos on the Potomac, the global navel that foreigners contemplate to discern the meaning and direction of world politics. The opening days of the Republican Revolution on Capitol Hill bring a tide of visitors from abroad with the I-word on their lips.

Fear of American isolationism always lurks near the surface in Europe and Asia. The conserva-

tive Republican takeover of Congress rekindles memories of the closed horizons of Smoot, Hawley, Tariff and McCarthy. The world is anxiously taking the temperature of American internationalism, as it did two years ago when the governor of Arkansas was unexpectedly elected president.

Bill Clinton reassured America's political and economic partners in Europe, Asia and Latin America by getting behind NAFTA and GATT. But he and the Democrats got little if any credit for internationalism on Nov. 8. This is one of the reasons for new tentativeness in my sense of where American attitudes about the rest of the world are going.

## Closer Attention to the National Interest

By Lally Weymouth

WASHINGTON — Senator Mitch McConnell sees the Republican takeover of Congress as an opportunity to chart new directions in foreign policy. In an interview, the new chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee outlined some changes he hopes to bring about.

"One might get the impression from the election that Republicans as a group are isolationists," the Kentucky senator said, but that simply isn't the case. He called himself a firm "internationalist."

"My goal is to see that our party not be isolationist," he said. He views foreign aid as "a useful tool to help America continue to be the number one power in the world." But he sees a need for America to spend its assistance money in a new manner: "It ought to directly complement our national security and economic interests."

As examples of areas he considers to be U.S. security priorities, he pointed to the Middle East, South Korea and the former Soviet republics. He would keep up the level of funding specified for Israel and Egypt under the Camp David accords. And he thinks it important to assist the post-Soviet states in their quest to establish independent identities. Indeed, he advocates "ear-marking" funds for Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia as a means of guaranteeing and even increasing the U.S. commitment to those newly independent countries.

He believes that averting re-emergence of the Russian empire needs to be a key U.S. foreign policy goal. He advocates "conditioning" aid to Russia on its behavior as regards this issue.

In a rewrite of the Foreign As-

stance Act that he plans to introduce this month, he will demand that the president provide a report to Congress explaining how many Russian troops are located in various newly independent republics and identifying the reason these forces are stationed outside Russia's own borders. If the administration asserts that a republic has asked for Russian troops, it will be required to provide documentation to support the claim.

The question is whether America should "provide aid to a country that is occupying other countries against their will." If Russian troops are in independent republics without the consent of their governments, this should trigger a cutoff of U.S. aid to Russia.

As for Chechnya, Mr. McConnell believes that "the Russians have every right to deal with it as they see fit," since it lies within the boundaries of the Federation.

South Korea, he says, represents another vital U.S. security interest. He is highly skeptical about Washington's recent deal with North Korea, although at the moment he will say only that it should be carefully scrutinized. He sees special virtue in providing foreign aid to countries with which America has strong commercial ties. He emphasizes that he does not want to reduce aid monies where important trade relationships are involved.

He advocates cutting foreign aid by 20 percent. "If we are genuinely interested in downsizing the federal government, we ought not to be funding programs abroad that we wouldn't pay for at home." For example, he wants to stop aiding countries that are not making "significant" efforts to reform their economies. When pressed, he points to Latin America and African countries.

He would abolish the Agency for International Development.

He regards the U.S. invasion of Haiti as a "classic" example of military action in an area in which the United States has no genuine security interest: "We ought not to be using our money or our troops in places where we have no interests.... We have to exercise some restraint.... Why in the world would we spend a billion and a half dollars picking sides in a banana republic?"

The majority leader, Senator Bob Dole, has called for lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia and arming the Bosnian Muslims. But Mr. McConnell sees no U.S. national security interests in Bosnia, either. He adamantly opposes sending U.S. troops or foreign aid money to the Balkans, although he is open to the notion of lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia.

In the post-Cold War world, America would be wise to "exercise its strength, make certain where its national interests lie and control itself," he concluded. "You have to put yourself on a diet when it comes to intervention, devise a meticulous approach to the use of the military and target foreign aid to areas where U.S. interests lie."

The senator with the power of the purse will play a major role in setting the direction of foreign aid. Mr. McConnell made clear that mere authorization of a program will not ensure its financing. "Just because there is an African Development Fund that's authorized doesn't mean it has to get money."

The Washington Post

League in a present speech shortly after the election.

Mr. Yankelovich argued that this result is not inevitable. A renewed commitment to community and national civic organizations could yet convert "the threat of class warfare and social instability into something far more positive and constructive." But his projection that a paralyzing national isolationism is now possible will feed foreign fears that an internationalist America committed to world peace is a thing of the past.

Mr. Clinton's election was itself a sign that Americans felt a need to turn inward to fix the economy. Now, because of three trends that Mr. Yankelovich identifies, there is a danger that this benign turning inward could harden into a bitter xenophobia fueling active isolationism.

"The majority of Americans are failing to participate in the benefits of economic growth," Mr. Yankelovich warns. Growth is purchased by career-limiting, technology-driven downsizing and by "exporting jobs to Third World countries." He added: "The brutal reality is that in today's global economy employers can grow and be profitable by restructuring their operations to be less dependent on full-time, full-benefit employees."

A "contingent labor force" is emerging in an America that creates jobs (3.5 million last year) but not economic security. It happens as "important core values Americans share in common" grow weaker, the second trend that Mr. Yankelovich emphasizes.

Traditional optimism is shrinking to a point where "the levels

of American cynicism and resignation and shoulder-shrugging equal or even surpass those of world-weary Europeans."

Trend three: a growing disconnection between this alienated public and the nation's politicians, experts, journalists and other professionals who treat the public at large as being stupid or "irrational" for failing to appreciate that America has a growing economy.

"What drives people wild with frustration is the lack of responsiveness, a feeling of being ignored, misunderstood, exploited and played upon like a pack of fools," Mr. Yankelovich said.

I quote him at length because the dangers he cites seem to me to be increasingly dramatic and real. His analysis underlines that this era's problems are much bigger than the personalities and policies of Bill Clinton, Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole.

These three men, and their parties, must now hang together and respond to America's frustrations with real leadership. Otherwise they will hang separately in future elections in which independent candidates will change the shape of American history.

The Republican congressional takeover is symptom, not cause, of an American flirtation with isolationism. Republicans need to be sensitive to the fears of the rest of the world about the uses to which they will put their victory. Exploiting anger is cheap politics. Defusing or channeling it to constructive purposes is the art of leadership.

The Washington Post

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: A French Spy

LONDON — A sensation was caused last evening [Jan. 9] by a statement which appeared in various evening journals: "The Anarchists in London have seized an important French police official." On inquiry I was informed of an affair which had put the Anarchist community in London in an uproar. A young man, known as Eugene, had gained confidence of French Anarchists, and was admitted to their most secret gatherings. He proved to be a well known French agent named Cotin, alias Cavalier, alias Cotanoe. The anarchists first proposed to kill the spy, but then simply kicked him into the street.

### 1920: Split on Treaty

WASHINGTON — President Wilson and Mr. William Jennings Bryan came to a definite break on

the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles at the Jackson Day dinner at the Willard hotel last night [Jan. 9]. The break is of such a nature that it may have not only the gravest national and international consequences, but it is likely to result in a split in the Democratic party. The President repeated his dictum that the Treaty be ratified without changes.

### 1945: Cigarette Theft

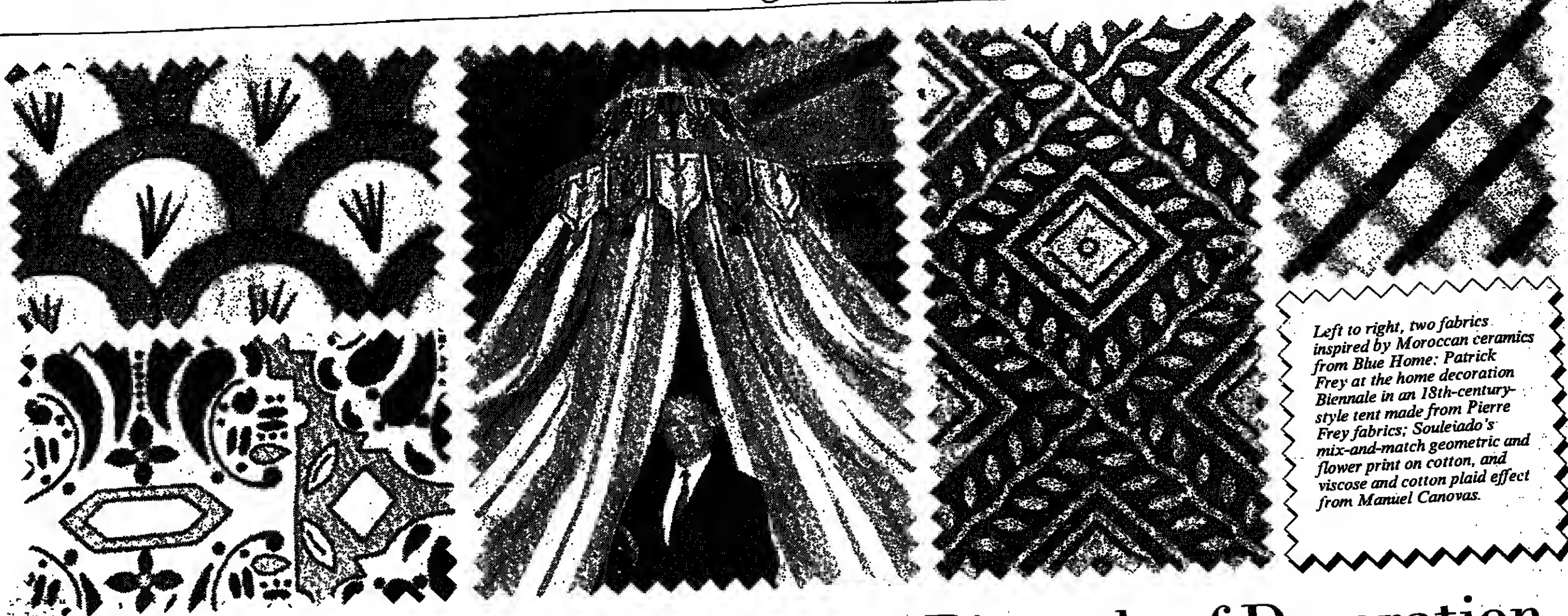
PARIS — Sentences of forty-five and fifty years' imprisonment at hard labor and dishonorable discharge from the U.S. Army were imposed here yesterday [Jan. 9] on four American soldiers who were convicted by a court-martial of stealing cigarettes and other Army rations. The four were the first of 184 soldiers, including two officers, who were arrested in the big drive against the theft and illegal sales of cigarettes.

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Left to right, two fabrics inspired by Moroccan ceramics from Blue Home; Patrick Frey at the home decoration Biennale in an 18th-century style tent made from Pierre Frey fabrics; Souleido's mix-and-match geometric and flower print on cotton, and viscose and cotton plaid effect from Manuel Canovas.

## There's No Place Like Home: The Biennale of Decoration

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Home is where the action is this week. But don't think that Parisians are cooing after the end-of-the-year festivities. Instead, France is celebrating the art of the home on a grand scale, with exhibitions that place the emphasis on upscale living known here as *la vie de château*.

Succulent swags of fabric forming a trio of tents made a dramatic statement at the opening Monday of the Biennale des Éditeurs de la Décoration. The tents formed the entrance to the stand of Pierre Frey and were inspired by the tented follies found in 18th-century gardens — if you owned a park rather than a backyard.

The Biennale — placed under canvas on Quai Branly while the Grand Palais is under repair — is a ritzy affair, launched with a series of parties, includ-

ing a tribute to American designers by Ambassador Pamela Harriman on Tuesday at the United States Consulate.

Later this week comes the Bijou show of arts of the table and objects of desire at the Porte de Versailles exhibition center (Jan. 13 to 17).

The Biennale (until Jan. 16) is a celebration of fabric and the imaginative ways it can be woven, printed, colored and draped. The generosity of the materials and the wealth of ideas make it a gourmet feast for decorators and an indication of the major trends. With red on a field of yellow-gold dominant colors and fabrics designed to shimmer and shine, the effect is rich and rare. But the light and airy ambience and room settings suggesting bolder homes in exotic places (more Caribbean than Provence) prevent the show from turning into an orgy of opulence.

Sampling from the past is a strong story — as in other branches of the arts. Here a pattern of Chippendale chairs from the British Warner Fabrics; there Pierre Frey's classical cameos that look as though

they are hand-painted. There are prints of trees and flowers that look as though they come from 16th-century botanical books. And fabrics plunge back to the past with Crusader emblems, heraldic motifs, Tudor roses and inspiration from medieval ecclesiastical robes — not to mention France's symbolic fleur-de-lis.

How to make old prints look contemporary? The master colorist Manuel Canovas dips into archives for a print of a Dutch peasant scene, and then either recolors it or reproduces it in its original ox-blood red, but as though it were new rather than faded. Or he takes an elephant hunt from India and makes it in subtle tones of ink blue on black or green with bronze.

If prints are not brought back from long ago, they come from far away: sailboats streaming across the ocean at Nohlis and Moroccan pots and tiles reworked as fabrics by the Florence-based Blue Home. Ceramics are a favorite theme from neoclassical vase patterns

through arabesques. (An exhibition of the history of Tunisian ceramics is on at the Institut du Monde Arabe until March 26.)

The modernity is in the mix, which can mean different periods put together as in a building itself.

"It's a mix of cultures," said Jean-Pierre Demery of Souleido, showing the way that a Beaujolais-red Provencal plaid or an enlarged toile de Jouy print work with a red-and-gold African motif. (The stand in-

cludes a couple of stuffed elephants.)

Nobilis serves up a cocktail of fabrics: five weaves and six colors thrown together in one room set in an artful and luxurious way. The mixes of color and print include sunshine shades as ocelt plaids, bold brush strokes of mimosa and formal roses. But there are also contrasts of surface textures: a synthetic cotton and polyester with the sheen of taffeta; slithery rayons; shimmering flower-printed silk damask, and thick,

dry velvet worked into stripes. Add to that, passementerie in the shape of a lyre as the ultimate in sophisticated decoration.

Is the tented bed with fancy pom-poms and dangling ropes really making a comeback? An exhibition of historical beds, "Rêves d'Alcôves," opens Wednesday at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, showing the metamorphosis of the four-poster, to the 18th-century Polonoise and the Empire boat-bed.

At the Biennale, Braquenié shows a splendid version of the *lit à la Polonoise*, in a print of rambling roses, while the stand of Madame Figaro is created as a dotted-cream tent that could pass for minimalist in the ornate surroundings.

"Our tents came from the idea of doing something different in homage to the fabric makers and upholsterers," said Patrick Frey, who had called on the French-American decorator Thierry Despont to transform the striped and star-patterned fabrics — created originally for the Middle Eastern market, but now an international hit.

The Arab influence — meaning arabesques, Moorish symbols and Orientalism — adds another layer of richness to sumptuous fabrics. But the materials only have to look as though they were plucked on the silk road on the way from Samarkand. Deschemaker uses modern, even futuristic fabrics to get the effect: a viscose and cotton with moiré watermarks and a soft sheen in 22 colors at affordable prices; Lurex woven into its Scherzazade prints to give glitter, or a brushed cotton denim with a velvet pile.

Natural band weaves (or rather the illusion of them) counterbalance the futuristic

high shine. The Irish collection of roughly woven linens printed with Renaissance arabesques from the Italian company Etro makes an impressive cross-cultural mix. Missoni, with its magic carpets of pattern, is another Italian company showing its wares, while Christopher Norman with Groves Brothers fabrics leads the American contingent.

What do the exhibitors think of their new surroundings, which had a logjam at the entrance at Monday's opening? "I find it a bit cold, but it is very spacious and once you are inside it seems fine," said Bettina Caignault, design director of Braquenié.

"It is a good atmosphere and space," said Souleido's Denamery.

"It is good," said Manuel Canovas. "It does not have the charm of the Grand Palais, but it is very functional. And I think it is impressive to find a big, professional space in the heart of Paris."

Is there a precise parallel between what is going on in high fashion and at the luxury end of the decorating market?

In both areas, borrowing from the past is endemic — although it seems more logical in the world of interiors to have a historical perspective, because period houses and apartments are part of the architecture of all Western countries.

The interest in folklore and ethnic costume applies equally to decorating, where a new value is put on native handicrafts. But the impulse to create homes with the feel of other cultures and continents is also part of the desire to escape the harsh urban reality of most modern lives. Ethnic colors and designs add a little fantasy.

## What Happened To Fake Fur?

International Herald Tribune

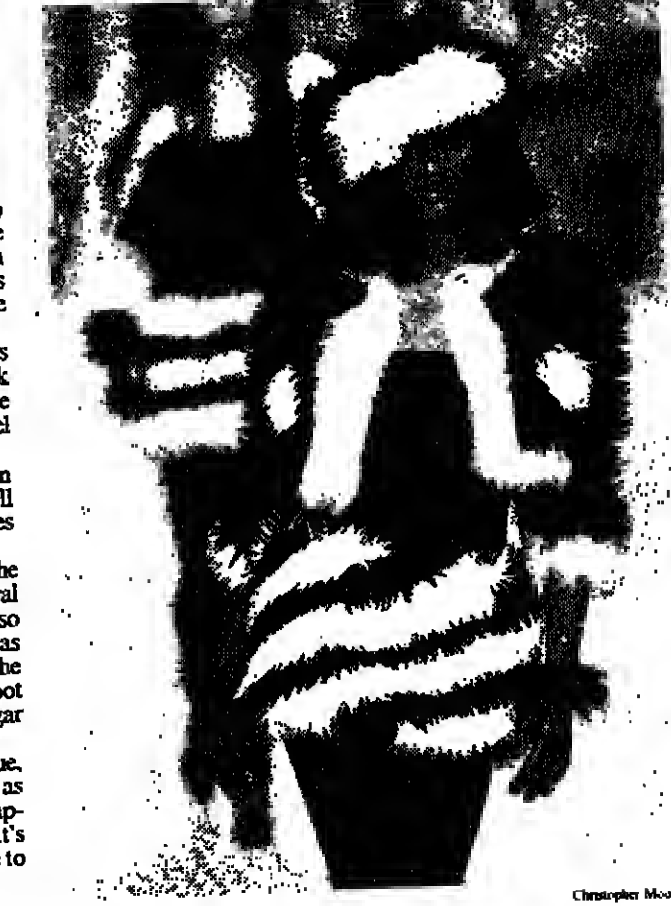
PARIS — Where have all the fake furs gone? Go to mark down every one? In Europe, snowdrops have sprouted and the first Valentines are appearing in store windows. But the fashion for faux fur that was given big play on designer runways has failed to materialize on the streets.

Sure there are furry trims on parkas — as there have always been. Yet trimmings on regular coats tend to be mock-mink (or maybe synthetic monkey), rather than the frankly fake furs in chemical colors that were a designer trend from Chanel to New York's Anna Sui.

On the Paris Left Bank on Saturday, fake furs were in evidence, on sale, in every other boutique. In New York, well before the holidays, Chanel's black-and-white fake-fur follies were on the mark-down racks.

Techno-bright fake furs sold like hot cakes early in the season, according to Françoise Montigny, Chanel's general manager, who says that the monkey-trimmed jackets were also bought by fans. The black and white did not move, but was anyway intended as a "fashion element" — a bit of fun. The violent colors were also deliberately designed by Lagerfeld out to look anything like real fur. They were, as ever, the icing sugar on top of the sensible best-selling Chanel suits.

Nicole Fischella, fashion director of Saks Fifth Avenue, says that fake fur sold in the medium-price market, mostly as fur trims on outerwear. As a clothing fabric, it never happened. "It's the ongoing story about the gap between what's going on the runway and what we sell," she says. "You have to ask how realistic all these trends are."



Suzy Menkes

Fake fur by Lagerfeld for Chanel.

## BOOKS

### TO MY CHILDREN'S CHILDREN

By Sindwe Magona. 167 pages. \$24.95; paperback, \$11.95. Interlink Books.

Reviewed by Mark Mathabane

FOR all the stories about the plight of black women — who comprise 53 percent of the country's population, head nearly two-thirds of the households and make up the majority of the poor and illiterate — continues to get short shrift. It's as if their problems had been solved by the abolition of white minority rule and the election of Nelson Mandela as president of a democratic South Africa.

Yet nothing could be further from the truth. The problems of black women in South Africa cry out for articulation and resolution. They call for a recognition by the Mandela government that it is not enough to have enshrined women's rights in a progressive constitution. Those rights must be realized in daily life, through the empowerment of millions of women who fought, sacrificed and died with men in the national liberation struggle but in many ways still find themselves treated as second-class citizens. Published simultaneously with her short-story collection, "Living, Loving and Lying Awake at Night" (Interlink), Sindwe Magona's autobiographical "To My Children's Children" illuminates

the problems by showing how they evolved from the days when black traditional life was still uncomplicated by white oppression and racism.

Magona's memoir is a delightful, poignant, feisty and uplifting story that chronicles, to a refreshing and authentic voice, what it means to attain womanhood in a society where patriarchy and apartheid often conspired to degrade and enslave women economically, politically, and sexually. By interweaving major events in South Africa's history since the 1940s with memorable slices of her childhood, adolescence, motherhood and womanhood, Magona vividly illustrates how forced removals, influx control, the homeland and migratory labor systems, anachronistic African practices such as *lobola* (bride price), witchcraft and polygamy have hurt women the most.

It's interesting because of my job, but the situation is different in each country." (Kevin Murphy, IHT)

She provides us with a rare panoramic view of the South African political and social landscape, from the days when blacks still had rights under the liberal rule of Jan Smuts to the rise of Afrikaner nationalism and the inception of apartheid. For instance, in 1942 when Magona was born in the Transkei, home of the Xhosa tribe and of Mandela, she was regarded as a South African citizen. She became disenfranchised when the Afrikaners were swept into power in 1948 on a mandate of white supremacy.

Magona's memoir spans 23 years, beginning with a somewhat idyllic childhood of love and strong family ties in a "people-filled world," where it was almost impossible for "an individual to be destitute in the sense of having no connections with a living soul." This nurturing environment instilled in her the values that became crucial to weather the onslaught that was to come: survival in the ghettos of Cape Town; constant police raids; dealing with apartheid's

Kafkaesque bureaucracy of unjust laws; teenage motherhood; toiling as an underpaid and overworked teacher; the humiliation of working as a maid for bigoted whites; being abandoned, pregnant and the mother of two, by her husband; and, finally, her efforts at self-reliance by selling sheep heads as a delicacy.

As with so many black South Africans, education became a powerful weapon of hope for Magona. The credit for her acquiring this indispensable component of her liberation belongs to her father, who "suffered scorn and ridicule for educating a girl child."

Magona's book has a message for her children's children: that younger generations of blacks in South Africa and America never forget that freedom was dearly bought and that they must be its guardians and defenders. And in times of doubt and difficulty, they must draw from the hallowed memory of the struggles and sacrifices of those who have gone before the vital strength and faith to sustain and inspire themselves.

Magona charged with 15...Qg5! preparing to win back two pawns with great positional superiority after 16 Qg5 Nf3 17 Kd1 Ng5 followed by 18...Ne4 and 19...Rh5. Shirov tried to fight out that mess with 16 Na5, but Polgar struck a beautiful blow with 16...Ne3!, the first point being that 17 Qg5? meets with 17...Nf3 mate. The second point was that 17 Be3 Qe3 creates the

terrible threat of 18...Nf3 19 Kd1 Qd2 mate. Accordingly, Shirov played 17 Qe3 and was forced to lose rook for bishop after 17...Qg3 18 Ng3 Ne2 19 Kd1 Na1 20 Nb7.

Polgar had not qualms about returning a pawn with 26...Bd6 because 27 Bd4 cd 28 Kd4 Ke7 would simplify the endgame into an easy victory for her.

After 25...Nc6, there could have come 30 Kc5 Bc3 31 bc Rxc8 32 Kc4 Ne5 33 Kd4 f6 34 Ra3 Rc6 35 Bf1 Ng4 36 Kd3 Nh2 37 Be2 Rg8 38 Nf1 Nf1 39 Bf1 Rg3 40 Kd2 a5 41 Ra5 Rge3 with a routinely winning ending for Black. Shirov gave up.

Shirov's 14 g5? let Polgar strike hard with 14...Nf5!, when 15 Bd2 Nh4 16 Qg3 Be4 17 Rg1 Nh3 would have thrown White for a loss in material. But on 15 Bf2, Polgar charged with 15...Qg5! preparing to win back two pawns with great positional superiority after 16 Qg5 Nf3 17 Kd1 Ng5 followed by 18...Ne4 and 19...Rh5. Shirov tried to fight out that mess with 16 Na5, but Polgar struck a beautiful blow with 16...Ne3!, the first point being that 17 Qg5? meets with 17...Nf3 mate. The second point was that 17 Be3 Qe3 creates the

By Robert Byrne  
JUDITH POLGAR beat Alexei Shirov in Round 8 in the Polugayevsky Tournament.

The thrust 6 g4 is especially aggressive at this juncture of the Sicilian Defense because it has no concrete target. Had Polgar presented one with 6...Nf6, then 7 g5 would have transposed into a Keres Attack, but instead, she followed a low-profile course of development with 6...a6 7 Be3 Ng7.

Had Shirov foreseen what was coming, he might have proceeded conservatively with 10 Bg2. Polgar met his mobilization for attack, 10 Qf3, with the sharp counterattack, 10...g5!?, which sacrifices a pawn to obtain a knight outpost at the e5 square.

On 12 Qg2 b4 13 Ne2 h5!?, it would have been more prudent for Shirov to play 14 g6 Bb6 15 Bb6 Rh6 16 O-O Qb6 17 Nbd4 N7g6 18 Rg1, although after 18...Rc8, Black would enjoy superior mobility and the initiative in return for the sacrificed pawn.

Shirov's 14 g5? let Polgar strike hard with 14...Nf5!, when 15 Bd2 Nh4 16 Qg3 Be4 17 Rg1 Nh3 would have thrown White for a loss in material. But on 15 Bf2, Polgar charged with 15...Qg5! preparing to win back two pawns with great positional superiority after 16 Qg5 Nf3 17 Kd1 Ng5 followed by 18...Ne4 and 19...Rh5. Shirov tried to fight out that mess with 16 Na5, but Polgar struck a beautiful blow with 16...Ne3!, the first point being that 17 Qg5? meets with 17...Nf3 mate. The second point was that 17 Be3 Qe3 creates the

## CHESS



Position after 18 Na5

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White	Black	White	Black
Shirov	Polgar	Shirov	Polgar
1. e4	1. e5	17. Qd2	17. Qd2
2. Nf3	2. Nf6	18. Ng3	18. Ng3
3. Bc4	3. Bc4	19. Kd1	19. Kd1
4. d4	4. d5	20. Nb7	20. Nb7
5. c4	5. c6	21. Bc3	21. Bc3
6. g4	6. a6	22. Kc5	22. Kc5
7. Be3	7. Ng7	23. bc	23. bc
8. Qf3	8. g5	24. Rxc8	24. Rxc8
9. Bb2	9. Bb6	25. Bc3	25. Bc3
10. Qf3	10. g5	26. Bd6	26. Bd6
11. Bf2	11. Qg5	27. Bd4	27. Bd4
12. Qg2	12. b4	28. Kd4	28. Kd4
13. Ne2	13. h5	29. Ke7	29. Ke7
14. g6	14. Bb6	30. Kc5	30. Kc5
15. Bb6	15. Rh6	31. bc	31. bc
16. O-O	16. Qb6	32. Rxc8	32. Rxc8
17. Nbd4	17. N7g6	33. Kd4	33. Kd4
18. Rg1	18. Rc8	34. Ra3	34. Ra3
19. Bb2	19. Rc8	35. Bf1	35. Bf1
20. Na5	20. Rc8	36. Kd3	36. Kd3
21. Bc3	21. Rc8	37. Nh2	37. Nh2
22. Kc5	22. Rc8	38. Nf1	38. Nf1
23. bc	23. Rc8	39. Bf1	39. Bf1
24. Rxc8	24. Rc8	40. Kd2	40. Kd2
25. Bc3	25. Rc8	41. Ra5	41. Ra5
26. Bd6	26. Rc8		
27. Bd4	27. Rc8		
28. Kd4	28. Rc8		
29. Ke7	29. Rc8		
30. Kc5	30. Rc8		
31. bc	31. Rc8		
32. Rxc8	32. Rc8		
33. Kd4	33. Rc8		
34. Ra3	34. Rc8		
35. Bf1	35. Rc8		
36. Kd3	36. Rc8		
37. Nh2	37. Rc8		
38. Nf1	38. Rc8		
39. Bf1	39. Rc8		
40. Kd2	40. Rc8		
41. Ra5	41. Rc8		

## SALE

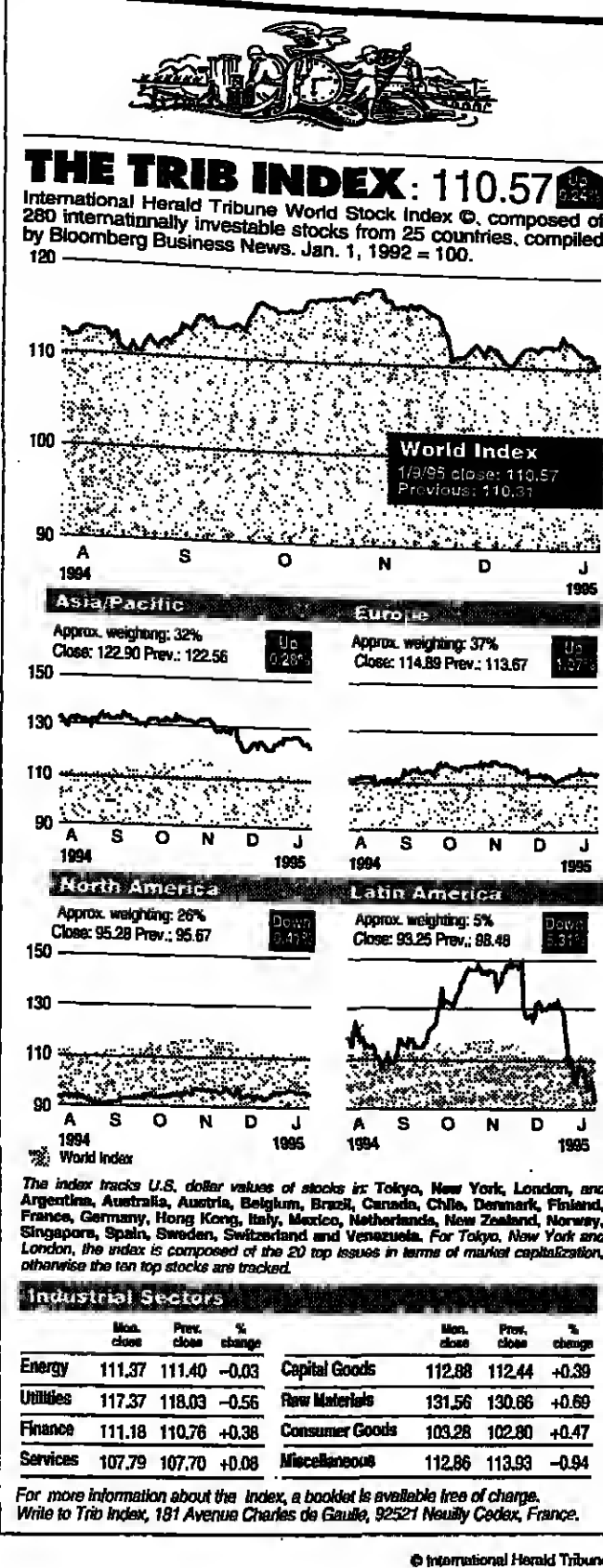
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## Warburg To Slash Its Bond Business

**LONDON** — S.G. Warburg Group PLC sounded a surprising retreat from the debt markets on Monday. In a dramatic attempt to rein in costs, it announced that it would exit the business of trading many foreign bonds and slash its fixed-income trading operation by 180 people in one of the biggest downsizings to hit the City of London financial district in years.

The move comes less than a month after Warburg abandoned its plans to merge with America's Morgan Stanley & Co., plans that it had unveiled only the week before. "For Warburg to downsize like this is quite a shock," said Johnny de la Haye, an analyst with Societe Generale Strauss Turballe Securities. "Trading in the debt markets is a fairly serious cornerstone for global financial firms."

Warburg said that the cutbacks were designed to save \$25 million (\$39 million) a year. Abandoned will be trading in such large-scale bonds as those of Germany, France and Italy. Instead the firm will hold on, in addition to its trading in British bonds, to those of the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Warburg's chief executive, Lord Cairns, said a review of Warburg's fixed-income businesses over the last six months had "resulted in the decision that significant changes are necessary in this area."

In the City of London financial district, the question was what comes next to the chopping block at the firm.

[In the United States, CS First Boston Inc. will lay off about 150 employees in the next two weeks as part of a wave of dismissals begun in the fourth quarter last year, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.] —ERIK IPSEN

## Japan Tastes U.S. Apples

**TOKYO** — American apples finally made it into Japanese supermarkets on Monday after years of complaints from Washington that Tokyo was using ridiculously strict sanitation regulations to keep imports out.

Now, having passed extensive inspections, the U.S. apples are facing their final hurdle in convincing Japanese consumers like 62-year-old Takkin Azuma.

Ms. Azuma, who is accustomed to the plump, juicy and generally flawless fruit produced in Japanese orchards, was shopping late Monday at a Tokyo supermarket shortly after it received one of Japan's first shipments of Washington state apples. As a battery of TV cameras zeroed in and reporters hovered close with pens poised, Ms. Azuma sampled a sliver of Golden Delicious.

"It's a bit sour," she declared with a grimace. But Red Delicious, she said, were "sweet and tasty." Deighted with the low price of about 50 yen (50 cents) apiece, she bought five.

So began the latest effort by an American industry to rack up sales in the world's second-largest economy, and so ended a trade dispute that has been highlighted by frequent allegations that Japan's market is full of well-disguised import barriers.

The Agriculture Ministry, while proclaiming the apple market open in 1971, barred all but limited imports of Korean apples in subsequent decades on the grounds that most imports were not sufficiently protected

against pests and plant diseases that might harm Japan's pristine orchards.

But the United States and other apple-exporting countries argued that Japan's regulations were far more stringent than any other country's, and that the real reason was a desire to protect Japan's politically powerful apple growers.

U.S. trade officials cited the apple-import regulations as an unfair trade barrier 10 years ago, and President Bill Clinton's administration turned up the heat substantially, backed by congressional representatives from Washington state. The administration acknowledged that the sale of U.S. apples in Japan would barely make a dent in the two countries' \$60 billion trade imbalance but asserted that the Japanese regulations constituted a particularly offensive example of back-door protectionism.

Japanese authorities responded by permitting imports of New Zealand apples last summer, and in August they said they were satisfied that certain Washington state orchards had taken sufficient measures to eliminate dangers from viruses and moths. The first boxloads of apples from those orchards cleared customs Monday.

The biggest problem facing American apples is that the Japanese Fuji variety is, by nearly universal accord, has much more flavor. Japanese growers go to extravagant lengths to give Fujis even-colored skin and firm texture, often wrapping each apple while still on the tree.

In addition, American Delicious apples are expected to sell at 70 to 80 cents apiece, not much less than the price of about \$1 for ordinary small Japanese apples.

## Grand Met Likes Mexican Flavor Of Pet's Brands

**LONDON** — Grand Metropolitan PLC jumped into the fast-growing U.S. ethnic foods market on Monday, announcing that it had agreed to buy Pet Inc., the maker of Old El Paso Mexican foods and Progresso soups, for \$2.64 billion.

For Britain's Grand Metropolitan, the world's largest alcoholic beverage company, the deal with Pet marked its largest acquisition since 1989, when it paid \$3.2 billion (\$5 billion) for Pillsbury Co. Now, as then, the news received a poor reception in the stock market. Shares of Grand Met fell nearly 7 percent on Monday, to 379 pence.

Analysts said investors were concerned about Pet's premium price. They noted that at \$26 per share, it is being bought for the equivalent of 23 times the earnings posted last year. Pet's shares were up \$5.375, to \$25.50, in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Grand Met said it would pay for the acquisition by issuing up to \$720 million in convertible notes, with the remainder of the price being funded out of existing cash resources.

Analysts also expressed concern over the effect of the deal on Grand Met's debt. The deal would raise Grand Met's net debt to \$3.3 billion, making its debt-to-equity ratio 1-to-1.

Still, many observers lauded the deal as giving Grand Met an important window on one of the few fast-growing food segments in the United States — ethnic, and particularly Mexican, foods.

"Yes, Pet looks expensive, but so did Pillsbury when they bought it, and Grand Met has turned that into a first-class business," an analyst in London said.

One problem Grand Met will have to overcome is the lackluster performance of Pet's Old El Paso and Progresso products, which have been losing U.S. market in recent years.

"If Grand Met can get the marketing right, they should be able to grow those brands by 10 percent a year in the U.S.," predicted Charles Winston, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. in London.

In America, analysts noted that in spite of maintaining profit margins well above the norm, Pet's sales in the past three years have been flat. "It has been one of those companies where you change the year and just keep your revenue estimates," said Tim Rooney, an analyst with C.J. Lawrence in New York. "The problem with Pet was that they had good brands but did not have deep enough pockets and the scale to play very aggressively."

The Grand Met takeover is widely seen as addressing those problems. The deal would merge Grand Met's Pillsbury with Pet, forming a combined company with annual sales of about \$5.6 billion, which would make it the seventh-largest U.S. food company.

That leap in the ranks from 14th position would put Pillsbury/Pet just ahead of Campbell Soup Co., which just last month made a grab for a part of the Mexican food market with the \$1.1 billion purchase of Pace Foods Ltd., the leading U.S. salsa maker.

**Unigate Buys Dairy Firm**  
Unigate PLC, a British food distributor, said Monday it acquired Prodipal, a French yogurt producer, and intends to buy Vedial SA, a low-fat spread maker, for a total of \$65.1 million, Bloomberg Business News reported.

## France Presses for TV Quotas

**BRUSSELS** — The French government stepped up its campaign to tighten quotas on European television programming on Monday, promising to press ahead with a tough legislative proposal next month despite calls from industry and politicians for reconsideration.

Underlining the importance Paris attaches to the issue, Culture Minister Jacques Toubon and Nicholas Sarkozy, the budget minister and spokesman for the French government, met here Monday with the outgoing president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors,

and the incoming EU commissioner for culture, Marcelino Oreja, to ensure that a TV proposal is not delayed by the transition to a new team of commissioners later this month.

Aides to Mr. Toubon and Mr. Oreja said the proposal would be stricter than one that was blocked as too rigid last week by Sir Leon Brittan, the trade commissioner. The new proposal would prohibit television stations from reducing the percentage of European programming below levels recorded in 1994.

French officials said that clause was needed to toughen the previous proposal, which would give broadcasters some

leeway to skirt a requirement to show a minimum of 51 percent European programming.

"We want flexibility on condition that there will not be fewer European works in five years than there are today," said an aide to Mr. Toubon, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Aides to both men said Mr. Oreja intended to launch a debate on the proposal at one of the new commission's first meetings in February. That would allow European Union culture ministers, who must enact any legislation, to begin discussing it at a meeting in Bordeaux, France on Feb. 13.

## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

### The Real Lesson of Mexico's Crisis

**WASHINGTON** — The sound of investors buying in anger over lost money is never attractive. It is particularly appealing when they are blaming someone else for their own bad judgment.

So it is not hard to sympathize with Mexico's new president, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, who has been the whipping boy of much of the U.S. and world financial community since he was forced to devalue the peso just before Christmas.

This, of course, is the same financial community that, until three weeks ago, had been touting Mexico as one of the world's most desirable investment havens — one reason, perhaps, why the outcry has been so unusually bitter.

The markets' distress at the sudden change of fortune, which has wiped billions of dollars off the value of foreign holdings in Mexico, has inevitably led to a series of overreactions.

It has caused the peso to fall too far and created irrational ripples in other Latin American markets. Mr. Zedillo's reputation has been excessively blackened and the real lessons of the crisis have been obscured.

Worst of all, Mexico's unhappy experience is being used as ammunition by those who want to slow or reverse the tide of economic and trade liberalization that is sweeping the Western Hemisphere.

Of course Mr. Zedillo and his team have made mistakes, as they readily ad-

mit. But these have been largely of timing and style. In substance, the economic plan that Mexico has now adopted is on the right track — and Mexico's long-term economic prospects in many ways look healthier than they did before.

If anyone is to blame for the crisis, it is not Mr. Zedillo but his predecessor, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, whose parting gift to his country turned out to be a short-lived financial time bomb.

That is not to belittle Mr. Salinas's achievements as a champion of free-market principles and noninflationary growth. But those very achievements — and his now-faltering bid to lead the new World Trade Organization — in the end led him to overestimate the distance he had put between Mexico and other developing countries.

In stressing that Mexico is still a relatively poor country, Mr. Zedillo is showing himself to be more realistic. He has pledged not to repeat Mr. Salinas's mistakes of over-valuing the currency and funding the country's debts with short-term money that can flow out as quickly as it flows in. That is a good lesson for

## Investors for All the T-Bonds in China

**SHANGHAI** — While foreign investors fret about their exposure to Chinese stocks, the big money here is pouring into government bonds.

There may soon be room for foreigners, too, traders and analysts said, if the government succeeds in bringing a volatile but potentially massive market up to international standards.

As Beijing struggles to gain control of China's fast-growing, rapidly changing economy, it is pushing to develop a sophisticated bond market that would help it adjust its money supply and establish investment

benchmarks where wild speculation now rules.

China needs to make the bond market work to help finance its ambitious modernization plans.

Authorities may find the local debt market easier to oversee than a stock market, where the rights of share ownership pose ideological questions.

"The government would like to push the development of the bond market, and we would like to see greater stability in it," a Chinese official involved in securities-market regulation said.

"1995 will be an important year of improvement for the government-securities market. We will try to make progress in

various areas on a step-by-step basis," the official said.

Even if they were allowed in, foreigners would need to be brave to invest in local bond markets because China's currency is not yet freely convertible.

"I don't think you can find a precedent anywhere for some of the things happening in the Chinese bond market today," said Zhang Yichen, executive vice president of Springfield Financial Advisory Ltd., a company that helps Chinese authorities with planning. "But if they carry out all the changes, they're talking about, we will soon see a very different market here."

First used as a fund-raising exercise of last resort by the

central government in 1981, the sale of treasury bonds now finances much of China's growing budget deficit.

Traders are preparing for a sale of bonds expected later this year that is rumored to be worth 150 billion yuan (\$17.7 billion).

The conditions under which this year's sale will proceed should provide many clues to how Beijing intends to cool a market gone red hot in recent months, analysts said. Answers will emerge when the National People's Congress, China's parliament, convenes in March to finalize plans for the 1995 issue.

Relatively few bonds are ac-

See CHINA, Page 13

## IBM Shuffles Management Of 2 Units

**NEW YORK** — International Business Machines Corp. announced an executive reshuffling Monday aimed in part at enhancing its software business.

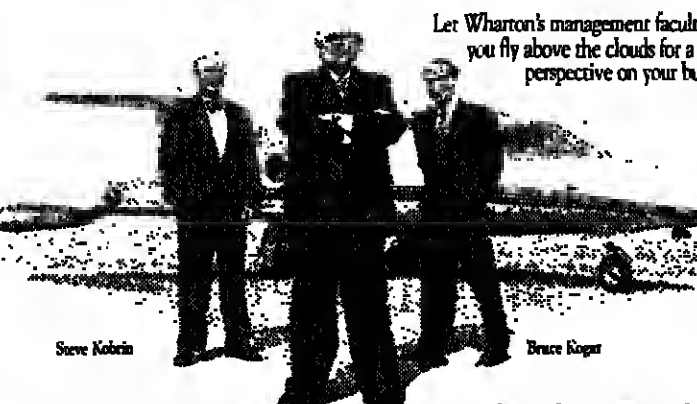
The shifts follow the abrupt resignation last week of Ellen Hancock, a senior vice president of IBM's software and networking systems divisions.

Ms. Hancock, 51, was given responsibility for the software division eight months ago, but analysts said Louis Gerstner Jr., IBM's chairman, had been unhappy with the \$11 billion unit's performance. Ms. Hancock will be succeeded by John M. Thompson, currently senior vice president and group executive in charge of operating systems development for IBM.

Mr. Thompson should bring IBM's software business greater unity and a marketing focus, said Bob Djurdjevic, president of Amex Research, a consulting firm based in Phoenix. "IBM is without doubt the largest software company in the world yet the perception is that they're nobody," he said.

On the marketing and services side of the company, Robert LaBau, 49, senior vice president and group executive of the company's North American business, also resigned. His position will be filled by Ned Lautenbach, 50, senior vice president and chairman of IBM World Trade Corp., the company's international marketing unit.

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foundation for our executive education programs which incorporate a unique blend of scholarly excellence and real-world pragmatism. These insightful, dynamic courses offer business people new perspectives and a chance to refocus priorities. Are you running low on ideas to keep your business on course? Come to Wharton Executive Education. Then put what you learn to work and fly circles around the competition.

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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates									
		D.M.	P.F.	L.M.	J.P.	Y.S.	Y.S.	Y.S.	
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# Inflation Data Keep Big Board on Edge

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks were mixed in a cautious market on Monday as a sagging dollar and nervousness about upcoming inflation data drew strength from the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen by 16.49

points on Friday, closed 6.06

points lower at 3,861.35.

Trading volume totaled 278.72

million shares, down from 308.07 million on Friday.

"The market's hesitation today is the market's way of showing respect for the producer price report coming tomorrow," said Alfred Goldman, director of market analysis for A.G. Edwards.

Computer shares rose on anticipation of strong fourth-quarter Motorola results, which were released after trading

closed to show a rise to \$515 million in the fourth quarter from \$340 million a year ago.

Motorola rose 1/4 to 58 1/2 while Intel climbed 1 to 66 and AMD rose 1/4 to 58 1/2.

Food shares posted some of the largest gains after Pet agreed to be acquired by Britain's Grand Metropolitan. Pet shares rose 5 1/2 to 25 1/2 with nearly 16 million shares traded, making it the most actively traded stock on Monday.

The agreement spurred active trading in other food stocks viewed as potential takeover candidates. H.J. Heinz rose 1/4 to 39, Quaker Oats climbed 1/4 to 32 1/2 and CPC International rose 1/4 to 5 1/2.

Unilever's American depositary receipts, meanwhile, surged 2 to 11 1/4 since it was longer a possible buyer of Pet and will not suffer dilution.

(Bloomberg, AP)

## DOLLAR: U.S. Fed Supports Peso

Continued from Page 1

point rose to \$1.5635 from \$1.5495.

A similar swoop, from which the dollar had been just recovering, took place 10 days earlier, when word of the Mexican rescue package first reached financial markets. Foreign governments, led by the United States, are assembling an \$18

billion emergency loan package to help stabilize the peso, which has lost more than one-third of its value against the dollar in the past month.

From that package, Mexico on Monday drew \$500 million from the United States and \$83 million in Canadian dollars to help replenish its foreign exchange reserves, which had fallen to about 10 percent this year as it battled its financial crisis.

Mexico closed out 1994 with \$4.15 billion in foreign exchange reserves and had only \$5.55 billion on Jan. 6. The Banco de Mexico, the nation's reserve bank, said most of the money was spent paying off short-term debt as investors moved their funds out of the country.

The hemorrhage of foreign funds indicated how far Mexico must go to regain confidence despite road-show reassurances by high-level delegations to New York, London, and Tokyo. Mexican Brady bonds, which in effect are guaranteed

by the U.S. government, were trading Monday at a yield of 12.92 percent — or about the yield that is being discussed for new bonds to help roll over Teobonos, or Mexican government debt linked to the dollar.

"They'll have to offer better terms than that and a guarantee as well," said Scott Kalb of Smith Barney, Shearson Inc.

They are going to have to spend their reserves to pay off their foreign debt and that will mean no money for new investment all this year. Nobody is going to ride to the rescue.

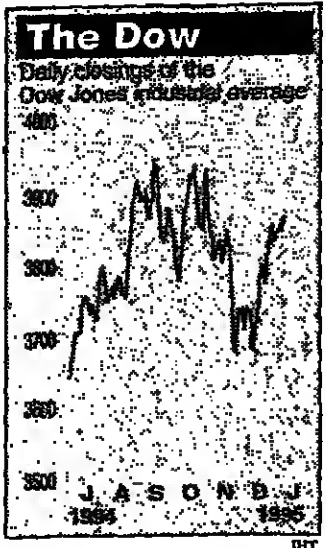
Yen Rises on Export Sales

The dollar fell sharply against the yen Monday amid speculation that the United States would increase pressure on Japan to open its markets to U.S. goods. Bloomberg Business News reported from London.

Most of the dollar's slide came after Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, said the United States would impose trade sanctions on Japan if trade talks failed. Mr. Mondale spoke in Washington, where negotiations with Japan are being held.

Selling by Japanese exporters also dragged down the dollar, traders said.

Japan's \$60 billion annual merchandise trade surplus with the United States gives Japanese exporters a plentiful supply of dollars they must convert to yen to bring money home.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Microsoft	45.00	44.50	44.75	+0.25
Apple	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Oracle	25.00	24.50	24.75	+0.25
Novell	15.00	14.50	14.75	+0.25
Lotus	10.00	9.50	9.75	+0.25
Intuit	8.00	7.50	7.75	+0.25
Parsons	6.00	5.50	5.75	+0.25
Unisys	5.00	4.50	4.75	+0.25
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Spacenet	4.00	3.50	3.75	+0.25

NYSE Most Active

### Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	3861.35	3850.00	3861.35	-16.49
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

### Standard & Poor's Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

### NYSE Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

### NASDAQ Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

### AMEX Stock Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

### Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

### NYSE Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

### AMEX Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

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Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

### Spot Commodities

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Transport	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25
Composite	128.50	128.00	128.25	+0.25

2.34	26.50	Sumitomo Bk	1860	1860
2.34	9.40	Sumitomo Chem	565	571
2.26	2.85	Sanyo Marine	854	854
3.46	4.75	Sanyo Motor	354	354
3.44	3.48	Tatsumi Corp	402	410
4.28	4.30	Yokohama Chem	1200	1200
1.25	1.36	TDK	4735	4760
14.40	14.70	Teijin	517	520
2.80	2.86	Tokyo Marine	1180	1200
		Tokyo Elec Pow	750	760
ators.		Toshiba Printing	1250	1310
at 3781.46		Toshiba Ind.	715	719
		Toshiba	708	708
		Toshiba	2090	2098
		Yamaha	703	715
		Yamaha Sec		
		at 108		







**NYSE**

**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE <sup>Sts</sup> 100% High Low Latest Ch's

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# PLANE PAPER



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## PLAIN PAPER FAX

*[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and noise.]*

一、本會為維護會員權益，特訂定本會章程，凡加入本會者，均須遵守。
 二、本會之宗旨，在於促進會員間之交流與合作，共同發展。
 三、本會之組織，由會員大會、理事會及監事會組成。
 四、本會之經費，由會員繳納會費及社會捐助。
 五、本會之活動，包括學術研討、文化講座及社會服務等。
 六、本會之榮譽，由會員大會頒發。
 七、本會之修改，由會員大會決議。
 八、本會之解散，由會員大會決議。
 九、本會之附屬，由會員大會決議。
 十、本會之其他事項，由會員大會決議。

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## Foreign Banks Will Branch Into Beijing

BEIJING — Several foreign banks will soon be able to open branches in Beijing, a top executive at the Chinese central bank said Monday, but he contradicted an official news report that the branches could operate only with a Chinese partner.

### China to Reduce Trademark Time

BEIJING — China, facing a trade war with the United States over infringement of patents and copyrights, said Monday that it planned by next year to have cut the time for registering a trademark to 12 months from 20.

at the People's Bank of China, said the central bank was "in the process of selecting among several dozen foreign banks" those that would be allowed to open branches in Beijing.

"We have received the general authorization from the state council," Mr. Di said. "It will take at least weeks, or a couple of months, before we announce our decision."

He said a limited number of banks, perhaps three or four, would be allowed to open branches in the first phase of the plan. The central bank will try to balance its selections among banks from North America, Asia and Europe.

"We need time to build up a supervisory capability in Beijing," Mr. Di said. "We are thinking of introducing more systematic licensing procedures after the first phase."

He called a report that foreign banks would only be allowed to open a Beijing branch with a Chinese partner, carried by the official Xinhua news agency, a "misunderstanding."

"We are not going to consider this issue for the moment," he said.

### Yuan May Beat Target

China might make its currency freely convertible by 1998, two years earlier than Beijing's current target date, Agence France Presse reported from Hong Kong.

Chen Yun, a deputy governor of the People's Bank of China, told the Hong Kong China News Service that it remained Beijing's plan to make the yuan fully convertible by 2000. But he "optimistically estimated" the goal could be realized by 1998, the semi-official Chinese news agency reported.

## India Bank Puts Off Sale

### Politics Delay Record Equity Offering

Agence France Presse

NEW DELHI — The Industrial Development Bank of India has postponed plans to raise 21.84 billion rupees (\$697 million) in India's largest-ever equity offering.

The issue, which was to have been launched Jan. 27, is being put on hold pending parliamentary approval, the state-owned bank said Sunday. The Industrial Development Bank, India's largest long-term lender to industry, did not set a new date for the sale.

Parliament, during its brief winter session last month, had been scheduled to give the green light for the bank to restructure its capital base by approving an amendment to the bank's constitution.

But political turmoil over a sugar-import controversy, which prompted the resignation of three cabinet ministers, delayed ratification of the amendment by parliament's upper house. Approval will now have to wait for a budget session due to be held in February.

Directors of the Industrial Development bank met in Bombay on Sunday and de-

cided to postpone the share offering, newspapers reported Monday.

The federal cabinet said last week it would issue an ordinance enabling the bank to go ahead with the offering, so investors were stunned by the last-minute postponement, the newspapers reported.

The ordinance would, how-

ever, have expired March 31, the last day of the financial year, and the bank's management was not confident it would be able to complete the allotment of shares to investors by that date, they said.

**Partial Privatization**  
The government on Monday offered investors up to 10 percent equity in six profit-making public-sector companies as part of a cautious privatization program.

Prospective buyers were invited to bid for shares in Indian Oil Corp., Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., the overseas telecommunications service that also is raising money via a public stock issue; Gas Authority of India Ltd.; Indian Tourism Development Corp.; Engineers India Ltd.; and Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.

Bidding will open Wednesday and close Jan. 21. Between 5 percent and 10 percent of the paid-up capital of the six companies will be sold.

Foreign institutional investors licensed to operate in India, overseas corporations and Indians living abroad will be eligible to bid.

### Ballot Worries Stock Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Indian stocks fell for the fifth straight day on concern that the government may lose state elections and slow its program to liberalize the economy.

The national stock exchange index fell 1.4 percent, to 1,776.29. The index has fallen more than 3 percent in 1995.

Meanwhile, the Securities and Exchange Board of India said the country's stock markets were vulnerable to price manipulation. (Bloomberg, AFP)

## CITIC Aims For Control Of Miner In Australia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH — China International Trust & Investment Corp., Beijing's main investment arm, said Monday it agreed to buy a controlling stake in Australia's Portman Mining Ltd. to develop a raw material supply line for China's growing steel industry.

Through its subsidiary CITIC Australia, CITIC will take a 52.5 percent stake in Portman, a coal-and-iron ore concern, by purchasing 45 million new shares from the company, at 84 cents each, for a total price of 67.8 million Australian dollars (\$51.93 million). Portman shares rose 3 cents, to 72 cents.

In addition, CITIC will give Portman a 10-year loan of 30 million dollars to develop a coal mine in Queensland.

CITIC Australia has formed its strategy for developing its business focusing on the "primary and the resource industries in Australia," said Zhang Jijiang, managing director of CITIC Australia. "The Portman Mining investment is part of that strategy."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

### Beijing Defends Rockets

China moved to maintain the image of its sputtering space program Monday, saying the failure of its most recent satellite launch would not jeopardize contracts to launch 30 satellites by the end of century, Bloomberg Business News reported from Beijing.

The coordinators of China's infant space program, China National Aerospace Corp., said the Long March rocket was not to blame for the failure of a domestic satellite to reach its orbit on a launch last year.

(AP, AFP)

## Korea Bans Aliases in Land Deals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam on Monday banned the use of false or borrowed names in real estate transactions in a measure aimed at slowing rising land prices and restoring fairness to the property market.

"The property real-name system is in line with the real-name system on all financial transac-

tions launched last year and is also a remarkable measure to achieve economic justice," the president told a meeting of economy-related ministers. He was referring to a ban on aliases for all bank, insurance and other financial transactions put in place in 1993.

That move is credited with shutting down much of South Korea's huge underground economy, which analysts said

accounted for about 30 percent of the whole economy.

The ban on aliases in the real estate sector will start July 1 and will make the market "fairer and cleaner," said Hong Jae Hyung, the minister of finance. "The measure is not for punishing past deeds, but for establishing correct real estate practices for the future," Mr. Hong said.

(AP, AFP)

## CHINA: Government Bonds Could Attract Foreigners

Continued from Page 9

tually available to traders because most have been purchased by individual investors who generally hold them until they reach maturity. Secondary-market trading in some issues is not allowed.

Investors have turned instead to 16 futures contracts on six different government bonds traded at the Shanghai Securities Exchange.

During November, bond futures turnover broke three Shanghai records. It peaked at 66 billion yuan on Nov. 22, accounting for 99 percent of the exchange's volume on that day.

In recent weeks, securities officials have warned against various market-manipulation schemes discovered in the frenzied trading of bond futures. Some firms have allegedly concluded to drive prices up in the thinly traded cash market for bonds, several have been suspended and fined.

"A successful futures market is dependent on a liquid cash market," Mr. Zhang of Springfield Financial Advisory said. He designed the contracts now traded in Shanghai.

Trading misbehavior has sparked some fears that Beijing might cancel Treasury-bond futures trading. But officials appear to think the benefits of bond-futures trading outweigh the drawbacks.

Futures trading has helped drive the yield on a 1992 five-year bond down to the 11 percent-to-12 percent range from 21 percent to 22 percent in the past 12 months, even though annual inflation was around 24 percent higher over the same period.

The new trading action has also awakened investors to the advantages of investing in treasury bonds rather than stocks.

Government bonds will also help breathe life into the corporate bond market by providing benchmark yields for various maturities. The corporate market has been stymied by a lack of issuers able to attract investors' confidence, analysts said.

Rather than ban futures trading, the Ministry of Finance is likely to bring more order to the markets by increasing liquidity

in the cash market for bonds. The government will also sell issues with maturities of six months and up to eight years for the first time this year. Most previous issues were for two and three years.

The government official said authorities hoped to soon establish a central clearing system for settlement of trades that will make it easier for various exchanges around the country to trade with each other.

The Ministry of Finance will also seek to put a much greater percentage of the 1995 issue into the hands of institutional investors. The government is fine-tuning plans for a U.S.-style primary dealers' network and an auction system for frequent and staggered bond issues. Currently, bonds are distributed through the domestic banking system.

Officials hope increased liquidity in the cash market will help avoid the kind of tight squeezes now seen in the futures market. They are also looking to the primary dealers to help set future bond prices through their response at auction.

That, along with foreign investment in the market, might be only a dream for now, because of another unique market characteristic: ad hoc subsidies to the interest-rate coupons on long-term bonds.

Bonds with maturities longer than three years are now indexed to a measure of inflation, which is kept secret from the

market by the central People's Bank of China.

For example, the three-year bond sold in 1992 originally paid a 9.5 percent interest rate. However, in 1993 the government decided to pay additional interest to entice people to invest in bonds rather than speculate in the volatile markets for real estate and stocks.

Because of this policy, the 1992 three-year bond will pay an interest rate that no one can definitely predict until the People's Bank of China makes an announcement. This is a scenario that invites a great deal of speculation.

Because investors like the inflation indexing of some existing bonds, analysts figure it will be difficult to wean the market from them as long as inflation remains higher than bank-savings deposit and bond interest rates. "People like betting on what value protection rate will be announced by the PBOC," said Mr. Zhang. "Most of the speculation is on these issues."

The Ministry of Finance could face a choice between a ready market for its bonds or an orderly one that could eventually attract foreign interest.

"We have discussed as early as 1993 whether to allow foreign investment in our bond market," the official said. "Theoretically, there was no problem, but technically several obstacles exist. I don't think 1995 will be the year it happens, but we are optimistic it will happen soon."

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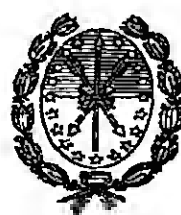
#### DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on December 29, 1994, it was decided to pay a dividend of US\$ 0.10 (cents) per share on or after January 26, 1995 to shareholders of record on January 5, 1995 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon no. 7.

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### PUBLIC NOTICE



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SANTA FE,  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
SERVICES AND HOUSING

### PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF WATER WORKS (D.I.P.O.S.) PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL BID

#### CONCESSION FOR THE SERVICE OF DRINKING WATER AND SEWAGE RENDERED BY THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF WATER WORKS (D.I.P.O.S.)

Law No 11.220.

#### PRESENTATION OF COMPANY RECORDS

#### PREQUALIFICATION DOCUMENTS:

February 23rd, 1995, 11 a.m.

#### PRESENTATION OF TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS AND TENDER:

April 24th, 1995, 11 a.m.

PLACE: Administración de la Dirección Provincial de Obras Sanitarias (D.I.P.O.S.),  
Patricio Cullen 6161, Provincia de Santa Fe.

COST OF THE BID DOCUMENT:  
US\$ 50,000 (fifty thousand American Dollars)

SALE OF THE BID DOCUMENT:  
As of January 5th, 1995 until February 22nd, 1995, 11 a.m.  
Dirección Comercial de D.I.P.O.S.,  
25 de Mayo 1951, Provincia de Santa Fe.

ADVICE ABOUT THE BID DOCUMENT:  
Administración de D.I.P.O.S.,  
Patricio Cullen 6161, Provincia de Santa Fe.

### Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
11000	2400	22000
10000	2300	21000
9000	2200	20000
8000	2100	19000
7000	2000	18000
6000	1900	17000
5000	1800	16000
4000	1700	15000
3000	1600	14000
2000	1500	13000
1000	1400	12000
0	1300	11000
1994	1994	1994
Exchange	Index	Monday Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,528.88
Singapore	Straits Times	2,161.66
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,858.90
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,444.92
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	897.06
Bangkok	SET	1,347.99
Seoul	Composite Stock	988.32
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,888.06
Manila	PSE	2,704.98
Jakarta	Stock Index	477.04
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,911.36
Bombay	National Index	1,776.29
		1,801.38
		-1.39

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

- News Corp. shares fell 15 cents, to 4.72 Australian dollars (\$3.62), amid concern about earnings and the future of the company's limited-voting preferred stock. The stock is now at its lowest point since November 1992.
- Australia reported a 1.3 percent fall in retail sales in November from October's record level. Analysts said the figures showed that Australia's rapidly growing economy may be slowing.
- The Philippine Central Bank will meet with Metro Pacific Corp., the winner of the right to develop real estate in Fort Bonifacio, a former U.S. military base; a central-bank source said the meeting aimed to prevent an influx of foreign cash from causing the government to overshoot monetary ceilings imposed by the International Monetary Fund.
- Pioneer Electronic Corp. said it would begin selling its satellite-assisted automobile navigation system in the United States to compete with a rival system by Sony Corp.
- Japan's machine-tool orders in November surged 43.9 percent from a year earlier, signaling an upturn in corporate capital investment, the Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association said.
- Exxon Corp. signed an agreement with Indonesia covering an estimated \$40 billion to be invested in an offshore gas project off the Natuna Islands in the South China Sea.
- New Straits Times Press (Malaysia) Bhd. reported a 26 percent rise in pretax profit, to 115.98 million ringgit (\$45 million), for the year to August 31, 1994. Revenue rose 26 percent, to 532.36 million ringgit.

AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

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Australia (fax)	001-800-266-4663	El Salvador	00503-1000	Germany	0049-1000	Hungary	0036-1000
Austria	0043-1000	Guatemala	00502-1000	Greece	0030-1000	India	0091-1000
Belgium	0032-1000	Haiti	00509-1000	Guatemala	00502-1000	Indonesia	0062-1000
Canada	001-800-266-4663	Honduras	00502-1000	Honduras	00502-1000	Italy	0039-1000
Canada (fax)	001-800-266-4663	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Japan	0081-1000
Chile	0056-1000	Hungary	0036-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Malaysia	0060-1000
China	0086-1000	India	0091-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Mexico	0052-1000
Colombia	0057-1000	Indonesia	0062-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Nicaragua	00502-1000
Costa Rica	00506-1000	Israel	00972-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Norway	0047-1000
Croatia	00385-1000	Italy	0039-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Poland	0048-1000
		Japan	0081-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Portugal	00351-1000
		Korea	0082-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Romania	0040-1000
		Laos	00856-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Russia	007-1000
		Lebanon	00961-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Saudi Arabia	00966-1000
		Lithuania	00370-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	South Africa	0027-1000
		Madagascar	00262-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Spain	0034-1000
		Malawi	00263-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Sweden	0046-1000
		Malaysia	0060-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Switzerland	0041-1000
		Mexico	0052-1000	Hong Kong	00852-1000	Taiwan	00886-1000
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## SPORTS

## Master of the Slalom Slopes, Tomba Has Eye on Hollywood

By Christopher Clarey

**New York Times Service**  
**VIGO DI FASSA, Italy** — The young, husky, white as the snow on the peaks of the Dolomites, Dolomites, romped through the lobby of the hotel, wagging its tail at well-heeled guests.

In most five-star establishments, this would have been cause for considerable alarm, but here at the Hotel Corona, there were only benevolent smiles. This husky belonged to Alberto Tomba, and just like its popular master, Yukon had been given the run of the place.

"This is Signor Tomba's second home," said a concierge, with just the right measure of reverence in her voice.

"Yukon! Like the river in Alaska," hellowed Tomba, stroking the husky's alabaster coat and basking in the afterglow of a quiet dinner spent in the company of friends, his cellular phone and his girlfriend, Martina Colombani.

Tomba has indeed mellowed over the years. He no longer frequents the liveliest watering holes with his former regularity ("Four girls is too much for me now; two girls is O.K.," he joked), but he remains skiing's foremost personality and surely one of the few athletes in any sport who would choose to start an interview at 11 P.M.

Tomba has trained with varying degrees of diligence for several years in this well-touristed stretch of the Italian Alps, hitting the slopes in the not-too-early morning with his private six-man entourage, including his coach, Gustavo Thoeni, an Italian skier legend in his own right who personally lays out the practice courses.

"Ski training is not always like a Sunday," said Thoeni, a former Olympic and world champion. "But with Alberto, there are maybe more Sundays than any other athlete."

Like any team Tomba has been particularly upbeat. Tomba himself, fresh and trim after a revamped off-season that included fewer but more intense workouts, has been brilliant in the early going.

Of the 10 races in which he has competed, the Italian has won seven, sweeping all five slaloms, including one in Lech, Austria, in which he nearly had to stop in mid-run to avoid missing a gate. He also won his first giant slalom in more than two years, in nearby Alta Badia in December, then won another in Kranjska Gora, Slovenia, on Friday, which was followed by Sunday's slalom triumph.

That gave him 40 in World Cup competition, and tied him with Pirmin Zurbriggen for third place on the all-time victory list.

It also gave Tomba a commanding lead in this season's overall standings, out to mention a serious boost to a World Cup circuit that had rescheduled its way through a disastrously temperate December because of lack of snow in the Alps.

"I don't know what happened exactly," said Tomba, who has been the overall World Cup runner-up three times, but has never won. "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me. Maybe it was the training last summer that was good. Maybe I am more experienced. Maybe I am too experienced: 28 years old. That's old."

Whatever the explanation, the results represent quite a statement from a skier who usually saves his best for Olympic years. And therein lies a question: Just why is Tomba, winner of three Olympic golds and two silvers in three Winter Games, still putting his free spirit and sturdy physique through the rigors of training and competition when he has no intention of barreling on toward the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan?

"I'm skiing this year for my father and for my manager, Paolo Cornellini," Tomba said. "At the end of last season, I told them: 'I can't ski anymore because my objective was the last Olympics in Lillehammer. So stop, please!'"

"But they said, 'Please Alberto, one more year.' My father thought I was strong enough to go on because I won four times in the World Cup last year and got second in Olympic Games. So I'm doing it, for them, for the sponsors, for the Italian people and I don't know who else."

Merrily negotiating his way through the obstacle course of English as a second language, Tomba, whose fans call him "Tomba la bomba," soon got around to mentioning one more reason: the world skiing championships to be held in early February in Sierra Nevada, Spain.

For all his capacity to rise to the occasion at the Olympics, Tomba often has been a different sort of "la bomba" at the world championships.

He has competed four times in the biennial competition and has won only one medal: a bronze in the giant slalom at the 1987 championships in Crans-Montana, Switzerland. In 1989 and 1991, falls and errors wiped out his medal chances. In 1993 in Morioka, Japan, he saw more of his hotel room than the slopes after catching the flu.

"Nothing, nothing and more nothing," Tomba said. "I need luck for the world championships. I have enough for the Olympics but maybe not enough for the worlds."

Many in the ski industry are clinging fervently to the hope that Tomba, the sport's only legitimate superstar, will keep trying his luck until 1997, when the world championships will be held by Tomba's favorite Italian resort, Sestriere, where he has won six times, most recently in December in the first night race in World Cup history.

"Tomba brings the sponsors, the media and the crowds," said Gianni Ponce, sports director

at Sestriere. "Of course we hope he continues."

Tomba does not dismiss the idea altogether, but despite his marvelous start this season and the rich financial rewards he reaps from skiing, he is clearly pessimistic.

"Almost for sure I won't ski the 1995-96 season," he said. "Maybe I will stop for one year. I need to relax and quiet in '95-96, then train again for '96-'97. But I know it's very difficult to start over again."

In fact, the longer you talk to Tomba the wearier he sounds with his sport and the more disillusioned he sounds with fame and its inevitable by-products.

"I changed my life two or three years ago because I don't like to go out to a disco or stay out too late," he said. "I have my friends, but they are coming to find me. I don't like many people and crowds all the time. Six years ago, it was good, it was like a joke. But now it's like a job, and I've had enough. It's too much: Alberto please, give me an autograph. Alberto, please take my picture with you. 'Here in Italy, it's too difficult for me because I am alone.'"

Tomba continued. "For the soccer player, it's different. There are 11 guys, but nobody helps me in skiing. Eight years ago and in Calgary, it was easy. In Albertville in 1992, it was normal. I won, but the pressure was like 60 percent of what it is now. People just want more and more. In Italy, the press, they live for one thing, my private life, my story. I don't like it."

Then he talks about Hollywood. Surprisingly, he is quite serious.

"Somebody said after Calgary that I should come to Hollywood," he said. "Maybe it was a joke. I don't know. I don't even remember who said it, but I would like to make a movie. I like Stallone and Schwarzenegger. Maybe I could be oo skis, something like 'Cliffhanger.' Not 'Cliffhanger Two.' We need a new title, but I should stay on the snow, even for the movies, because the Italian people don't want me to change environment."

With the issue of his future resolved, Tomba looked fondly across the hotel dining room in the direction of Colombani, 20, a former Miss Italy who was giving a late-night interview of her own to an Italian reporter.

"We are two years together," he said softly.

For a moment, it seemed that the old Tomba had gone the way of the passenger pigeon and the manual typewriter. But then the new Tomba caught himself and slipped quickly back into character.

"Do me a favor," he whispered. "Don't tell Cindy Crawford."

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Tomba continued. "For the soccer player, it's different. There are 11 guys, but nobody helps me in skiing. Eight years ago and in Calgary, it was easy. In Albertville in 1992, it was normal. I won, but the pressure was like 60 percent of what it is now. People just want more and more. In Italy, the press, they live for one thing, my private life, my story. I don't like it."

Then he talks about Hollywood. Surprisingly, he is quite serious.

"Somebody said after Calgary that I should come to Hollywood," he said. "Maybe it was a joke. I don't know. I don't even remember who said it, but I would like to make a movie. I like Stallone and Schwarzenegger. Maybe I could be oo skis, something like 'Cliffhanger.' Not 'Cliffhanger Two.' We need a new title, but I should stay on the snow, even for the movies, because the Italian people don't want me to change environment."

With the issue of his future resolved, Tomba looked fondly across the hotel dining room in the direction of Colombani, 20, a former Miss Italy who was giving a late-night interview of her own to an Italian reporter.

"We are two years together," he said softly.

For a moment, it seemed that the old Tomba had gone the way of the passenger pigeon and the manual typewriter. But then the new Tomba caught himself and slipped quickly back into character.

"Do me a favor," he whispered. "Don't tell Cindy Crawford."

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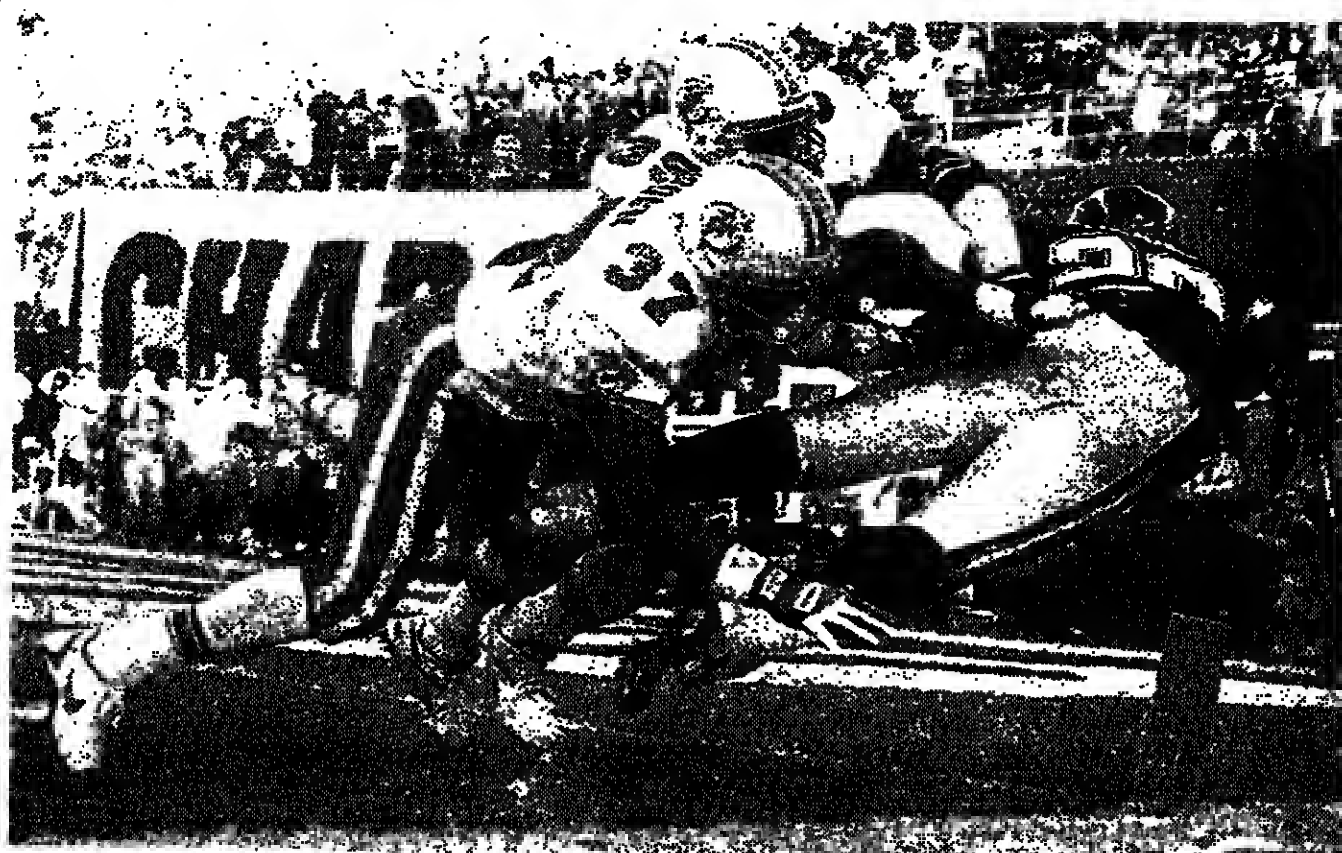
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## SPORTS



The Chargers' Natrone Means diving in for the third-quarter touchdown that, replays showed, should not have counted.

## Chargers Survive Wild AFC Game When the Dolphins' Kicker Misses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO, California — In a weekend of National Football League playoff blowouts, the Miami Dolphins and the San Diego Chargers saved the best for last. Unfortunately for the Dolphins, their field goal kicker, Pete Stoyanovich, saved his worst for last.

Stoyanovich had succeeded on eight of 10 kicks from 40 to 49 yards this season, but his try from 48 yards with six seconds left fluttered far right. And the Dolphins lost a chance to play in the Super Bowl at home.

They had led in this game for all but the final 35 seconds. They were halfway home, halfway to Super Bowl XXIX. And then lightning struck, a big blue bolt of a touchdown pass from Stan Humphries to Mark Seay for 8 yards and the extra point just before Stoyanovich missed.

It proved the difference, a 22-21 victory for San Diego before 63,381 fans, the largest crowd ever at Jack Murphy Stadium. And it likely was the happiest one ever.

"We saw it going to the right and looked at each other and there wasn't anything to say," said the holder, John Kidd, who once played for the Chargers. "The season was over."

"I thought we were dead, even after we scored," said the Chargers' coach, Bobby Ross said.

Stoyanovich didn't meet with reporters. The Chargers were one very lucky team.

They survived three turnovers (the Dolphins had none). They survived 67 yards worth of penalties. They survived one passing assault after another by Dan Marino. They survived their own early ineptitude near the end zone.

Still, they will be playing in Pittsburgh next weekend, and hoping for more luck. That will be the American Conference championship game, with the winner gaining a berth in the Super Bowl on Jan. 29 in Miami's Joe Robbie Stadium.

Oh, how the Dolphins planned to be there.

But the Chargers, with 3:16 left, were down by 21-15 and began a drive at their 39. At the Miami 8, after an afternoon of futility inside the Miami 20, the Chargers called what may have been their most creative play of the season.

Seay lined up left, ran in motion right, ran back left and then turned around at the snap and sneaked in behind the Chargers' offensive linemen. As he slipped across the middle and toward the right flat, the Dolphins' defense completely lost him.

Humphries tossed the ball to him. Seay held on and with the extra point, San Diego had the lead with 35 seconds to go.

It appeared over but it wasn't. The Dolphins, behind Marino and with the help of a 32-yard pass-interference call against safety Eric Castle, moved to the San Diego 30. Two incomplete passes later, six seconds were left. It came Stoyanovich, one of the league's all-time most accurate and longest kickers. But a high snap seemed to throw off his timing, and Stoyanovich missed.

"That's about as tough a loss as I've ever been around," said the Dolphins' coach, Don Shula. "To see a team play as well as we played in the first half... and then have it come apart the way it did in the second half is a bitter disappointment."

The Dolphins, bolstered by three goal-line stands, had led by 21-6 at halftime. But they had the ball for only 7 minutes, 22 seconds in the second half, and did not score.

"We didn't make any plays in the second half," Marino said. "We didn't seem like we were running the ball so well so we decided to throw."

They rushed for only 26 yards in the game and had 282 total yards, both season lows. The Chargers had a season-high 466 yards.

The Chargers' Natrone Means gained a career-high 139 yards on 24 carries with one TD for the game. Humphries was 28-of-43 for 276 yards and one touchdown, with two interceptions; Marino was 24-of-38 for 262 yards with no interceptions and one sack. His TD passes, of 8 and 9 yards to tight end Keith Jackson and one of 16 yards to Mike Williams, had made it Miami's game the first half.

But down by the 15 points starting the third quarter, the Chargers rallied by scoring nine that period. Following a safety by the defense, they finally got a touchdown instead of a field goal once deep inside Miami territory, and it came on a controversial play.

Means was credited with a 24-yard scoring run with 2:42 left in the quarter when replays showed he had gone out of bounds at the Miami 2, and when he may not have crossed the ball over the goal line.

No matter. It counted because the officials said so and Means could not be faulted for the effort. With tackle Eric Jonassen pulling left to right and leading the way with power blocks, Means did the rest, lowering his shoulder and fighting for the score.

"To go out there and not go as far as two years ago would mean we haven't grown as a football team," said Humphries, referring to an embarrassing 31-0 playoff loss at Miami two seasons ago in which he threw four interceptions. "No one expected us to be here." (NYT, AP)



Emmitt Smith: Rates chances as "very good."

## Cowboys, If Maybe Not Smith, Are Ready for 49ers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IRVING, Texas — With the intensity and efficiency of champions, the Dallas Cowboys fulfilled their end of the NFC playoff bargain by easily beating the Green Bay Packers, 35-9. Now comes the hard part.

The Cowboys must play the more formidable San Francisco 49ers in next Sunday's conference championship game at Candlestick Park. And the Cowboys might have to play without star running back Emmitt Smith, who rejured his sore left hamstring late in the first quarter.

"There's no question Emmitt won't be well by next Sunday," said the Cowboys' trainer, Kevin O'Neill. "He had three

weeks to get ready for this game and he wasn't well."

"I always feel good about my chances," said Smith, who has missed only one game because of injury during his five-year NFL career. But that game was this year's regular season finale, which followed the Dec. 19 contest in which he pulled the hamstring.

"We'll go ahead and treat it as if I'm going to play," Smith said. "I'll prepare myself as if I'm going to play. Come game day, if it is feeling much better, I will play. I will go on the field one way or another."

"It didn't feel as bad as it did when I hurt it in New Orleans," he added. "That's a good sign. I

felt a twinge. I feel very good about my chances."

Despite Smith's injury, teammate Charles Haley said it is the Cowboys' "destiny" to win an unprecedented third consecutive Super Bowl and the rest of the team was equally confident, given the injuries, controversies and pressure it has dealt with all this season.

"This is the one that really counts," their coach, Barry Switzer, said of the encounter with the 49ers. "This is our opportunity to give it our best shot, which we didn't do last time."

The 49ers beat the Cowboys, 21-14, on Nov. 13 in Candlestick. The winner of Sunday's game advances to the Super Bowl against the American

Football Conference champion, either Pittsburgh or San Diego. But many fans view the Dallas-San Francisco encounter as the most exciting matchup.

The Cowboys looked almost unbeatable against the Packers. And the way their offensive line was opening holes, just about anyone could have been carrying the ball.

Dallas opened with an impressive display of offense, defense and special teams, all choreographed to perfection. By the end of the first quarter the Cowboys had 191 yards of offense to Green Bay's 64.

Quarterback Troy Aikman — who had all day to throw and was as sharp as he has been all season — found wide receiver

Alvin Harper wide open across the middle and probably put the game away early on with a 94-yard touchdown pass that was the longest in National Football League post-season history, bettering Elbert Dubenion's 93-yard catch in 1963 for Buffalo against Boston.

Dallas had three receivers who gained more than 100 yards — Jay Novacek (11 catches for 104 yards), Michael Irvin (six catches for 111) and Harper (two for 108). That is only the second time in playoff history that has happened. (San Diego had three receivers do it against Miami in 1982.)

Aikman finished a spiraling 23 of 30 for 337 yards, two touchdowns and one interception. He was sacked only once, and the feared Reggie White, who lined up over guard Wayne Newton for most of the game, had just four tackles and no sacks.

"No one in this locker room isn't thinking we're going to the Super Bowl," said Irvin, who before the game guaranteed a victory over Green Bay. "No one. If they have doubts, I don't want them in this locker room. We know what it takes, what we need to do."

The 49ers, however, do stand in their way. (WP, AP, NYT)

## Sampras Seeks Changes In Never-Ending Sport

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Pete Sampras, the world's top-ranked tennis player, called Monday for sweeping changes in his sport, with a designated off-season, a refined computer rankings system and the reinstatement of the 25-second rule between points.

The 23-year-old American, who is in Melbourne preparing for the Australian Open, said the tennis season should be shortened, with fewer events, to allow players time to rest and recuperate. He said he would play fewer tournaments this year after over-committing himself in 1994.

"There really is no off-season in tennis like there is in other sports," Sampras said. In American "football and baseball players have about three or four months off. Tennis is perpetual; it doesn't really end."

"There are too many events on the tour right now," he added. "I'm scheduled to play 20 events and that's why I'm not playing Davis Cup in the first tie and the second is still in the air. It's because I need that rest after a major event."

"I like playing a lot but with Davis Cup and the two weeks of major titles it's a lot of tennis and I'm scheduling more rest between tournaments."

The present ranking system, he said, compels players to play week after week to protect their points.

The ATP Tour, in a bid this season to speed up the game, has reduced from 25 seconds to 20 the time allowed between points. Sampras said that what was needed was a more stringent policing of the rule.

"They have made this rule up on their own, and not asked me or any of the top guys what they think about it," he said. "They should keep the 25 seconds but enforce it. The 20-second rule in this heat and long matches isn't really a lot of time."

## SIDELINES

## European Basketball Tourney Draw

ATHENS (Reuters) — The draw, made Monday, for the men's European basketball championship, to be played in Athens on June 21-July 2: Group A — Sweden, Greece, Italy, Germany, Lithuania, Israel, Country X; Group B — Croatia, Spain, France, Russia, Finland, Slovenia, Country Y.

Teams of each group will play each other in a round-robin tournament, with the four best qualifying for the quarterfinals on June 29. Semifinals are on June 30 and the final is on July 2.

Countries X and Y will qualify from a round-robin tournament on May 31-June 4 involving Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

## Baltimore Group Bids for NFL Bucs

BALTIMORE (AP) — An investment group led by the Baltimore Orioles' owner, Peter Angelos, has offered more than \$200 million for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers with the intention of bringing the NFL team to Baltimore, The Baltimore Sun reported.

The St. Petersburg Times reported that the trustees had already decided to sell the team to a group led by Tom Shammon, a Tampa developer. That group's bid is reportedly in the \$145 million to \$165 million range, but the trustees were concerned that the NFL would not approve Angelos' moving the team, the Times reported.

## For the Record

Chuck Knox was fired a coach of the Los Angeles Rams, while K-Jana Carter, the Penn State tailback who was the Heisman Trophy runner-up, said he would waive his fifth year of eligibility and enter the NFL draft. (AP)

A Beijing-to-Paris rally for vintage cars in October 1997, a rerun of the world's first trans-continental motor race 90 years ago, has been approved by the Chinese government, Britain's Classic Rally Association said. (Reuters)

Muller, 28, the Brazilian international who vetoed a move to the English club Everton, has signed with Japan's Kashima Reysol for an estimated annual salary of \$1.1 million. (Reuters)

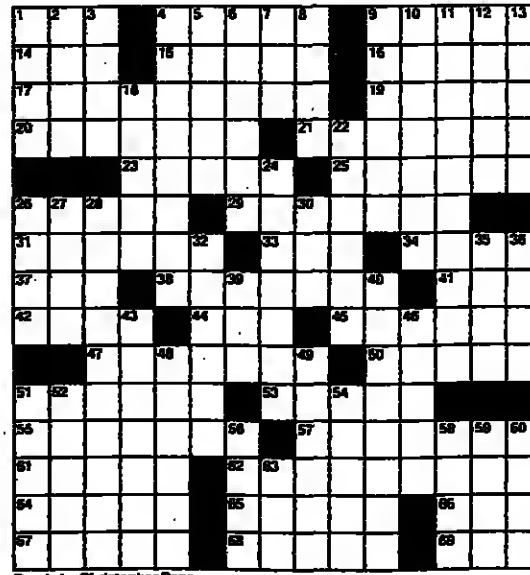
## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

- Wasn't colorist
- Le — de Monie Cresto
- Napoleon's force
- Gardner of "Mogambo"
- 1935 Triple Crown winner
- Closes in on
- Coastal area
- Birdlike
- Unyielding
- Driver's need
- Old town official
- Gets the soap out
- Investigated, with "about"
- No caffeine drink
- Drives
- Freight weight
- Part of Q.E.O.
- capita
- Had a hankering
- Anger
- Stars and Bars
- Initia
- Commandment breaker
- Batman, to the Joker
- Astronomer Carl
- and "rejoice": Psalms
- Under, in verse
- Largest newspaper in Calif
- Became less clear
- Chilean port
- Major pipe
- Family car
- "Hard —!" (nautical command)
- Mr. Gershwin
- Idyllic spots
- Legal wrongs
- "Miz"

**DOWN**

- Pro —
- Eager
- Zich, to Zapeta
- Like Lahr's lion
- Mideasterner
- Dull finishes
- Word before more and merrier
- Jazzman Hines
- Tylenol alternative
- Income
- Watch's center
- Clear the slate
- Workers of puzzle
- Host
- 28 Worth and Castle
- Gave new job
- Small drinks
- 27 Augury
- Full moon occurrence
- Ryan's Express
- Leave the union
- Space
- Slender-billed sea bird
- Palm Sunday
- Warps
- Big-billed sea bird
- Biblical prophet
- Marseille moms
- Pie slice, in geometry
- World-weary
- Lika marry seals
- On the qui vive
- The Sultan of
- Dublin legislature
- Dublin's country
- Genetic materials
- G.I.'s address



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

## Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 9

MASH SHAW SHOES  
OTTO TAPE AORTA  
THEY LIVED FAIRY  
HOLLERED MERGES  
SEEM TAR  
MASKED COAL  
SPA ASBOOT SABBRA  
TOGETHER HAPPILY  
ARENA NEEDI SOS  
REED DEANER  
WAS AWAY  
SNOWED APPEASED  
TAILED EVERAFTER  
ATTILY RENE TORE  
BOOTS ARTY SPEED

## Famed and Infamous Champ Monzon Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Carlos Monzon, the middleweight champion who was Argentina's greatest fighter, who hobbled with the European jet set and then was sent to prison for the murder of his estranged wife, has been killed when his car ran off a country road and overturned.

He was 52. Police said the accident happened Sunday near Santa Rosa de Calchines, a small town about 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of Buenos Aires, as Monzon was returning to the Las Flores penitentiary.

The car was found by a farmer who drove a survivor, Alicia Guadalupe Sessa, to a hospital. Monzon's close friend, Gerardo Motura, also died in the crash.

Monzon was convicted of killing his wife, Alicia Muniz, six years ago and sentenced to 11 years. On furlough for good behavior, he was allowed to spend weekends in the nearby provincial town of San Javier.

He knocked out the legendary Italian, Nino Benvenuti, in the 12th round to win the title in Rome in 1970. He retired in



Carlos Monzon crashed on his way back to prison.

1977 after defeating Rodrigo Valdez of Columbia, in a bout in Monaco, still holding the title. In his 14-year career he won

defenses, and was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1983.

He made two title defenses against Emile Griffith, winning by technical knockout in 1971 and on a 15-round decision in 1973. Eleven of his 15 title fights were in Europe and one of the best was against Jean-Claude Bouttier of France in a 15-rounder in Paris in 1973, when he became a friend of the actor Alvaro Delon, who visited him several times in prison.

Born in a poor neighborhood of the provincial capital of Santa Fe, Monzon was one of 12 children. He shined shoes, sold newspapers and worked as a laborer before taking up boxing and becoming a national hero.

He and Muniz, a Uruguayan model, met on a flight to Europe in 1978. He was convicted of killing her during a fight in which she fell from the balcony of a second-story apartment in the Atlantic resort city of Mar del Plata.

Monzon said she had fallen accidentally, but an autopsy showed Muniz was strangled to the point of unconsciousness before she was hurled to her death. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Inside the Beltway

WASHINGTON — The Capital Beltway is not only a highway to accommodate bumper-to-bumper traffic, it has also become a metaphor for what is wrong with the United States.

Every politician running for office blames our troubles on the people "inside the Beltway." Almost everyone who won a national election this year campaigned against the Washington insiders who had no idea what "real" Americans wanted.



Buchwald

But now the day of reckoning is here. The elected who have come to Washington must sit inside the Beltway and write the laws of the nation.

I was driving along near Exit 33 when I came across an incredible scene. Two federal marshals were bawling a handcuffed man by his arms, trying to shove him into an unmarked sedan.

"What's up, officer?" I inquired.

One of the marshals said, "This is a newly elected congressman and he refuses to go inside the Beltway."

The congressman was huffing. "Please don't make me go in there. They'll eat me alive. I'll burn in hell. They'll plunge daggers in my back." He tried to run, but the marshals held him tight.

## Comédie-Française Reopens

Agence France-Press  
PARIS — The Comédie-Française is to reopen this week after eight months of renovation work. The 900-seat theater reopens with Feydeau's "Occupe toi d'Amélie."

"It's not that bad," I told him. "Some people live very comfortably inside the Beltway. We have electricity and telephones and even indoor plumbing."

The man was completely distraught. "I campaigned against those inside the Beltway — the bureaucrats and the big spenders who don't give a hoot about the little man. If I go in there now, they'll tar and feather me."

"People inside the Beltway don't hold grudges except against the Washington Redskins. I doubt if anyone remembers what you said about us during your election campaign."

He tried to escape again. "I'm going home to be with normal folks, and I'll vote from there," the man said.

"You can't do that. The Constitution states clearly that a congressman must cast his ballot inside the Beltway for any legislation to become the law of the land. I've seen people like you come to this town afraid of their own shadow and in less than six months they're driving around Washington as if they owned it."

The congressman said, "If I go inside, will I be blamed for the deficit?"

"Of course not. Hillary Clinton is solely responsible for that, and Chelsea is to blame for all the money being wasted on our military cost overruns. If your middle-class constituents won't buy that, you can always offer them a tax cut."

## The federal marshal said,

"Come on, sir. They're waiting for you to make a quorum."

The congressman got into the vehicle reluctantly.

"If I'm going to take my seat in Congress, I want an air bag to go with it."

## The Tate's Designs on an Old London Power Plant

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

LONDON — Empire builder? Nicholas Serota hardly looks the part. His soft-spoken manner, rimless glasses and slim frame suggest an aesthete rather than a power broker. He even grows edgy at the suggestion that as director of the Tate Gallery of London, he is displaying inordinate imperial ambitions. "Well, we're not doing anything abroad yet," he said with a nervous laugh.

Still, in the six years since he took over Britain's foremost museum of British and modern art, the Tate has opened two popular out-of-town branches, one in Liverpool, the other at St. Ives, on the Cornish coast.

Now, in its most daring expansion since it was founded in 1857, the Tate plans to turn an abandoned power station on the south side of the Thames into Bankside, a museum for modern art that will be even larger than its Millbank headquarters on the north bank. The branch is expected to open by the year 2000.

So, for all his self-effacing Englishness, Serota is much in the news these days. He has enemies who mock his taste in avant-garde art and accuse him of self-aggrandizement. He has admirers who applaud the way he has run the Tate and are excited at the prospect of a "new" Tate. But, either way, Serota, 48, an art historian, has the museum's future in his hands.

That is not how he would put it. He bows dutifully to the Tate's trustees as the real decision makers. He has only one vote on the five-member jury for the prestigious annual Turner Prize for contemporary art, which is awarded by the Tate.

He is just one of 10 jurors who this month will pick the architect for Bankside from among six finalists in a competition that began last fall. But, in London art circles at least, no one doubts his influence.

He will need it in the coming months. He is confident of squeezing the private sector for a third of the \$120 million cost of transforming the old Bankside Power Station, a monolithic red-brick building opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

For \$80 million, the Tate is counting on a grant from the Millennium

Fund, which is being fed by profits from Britain's new National Lottery. And if the money from the fund doesn't come through? "It will be a long haul," Serota said glumly.

It would also be the first setback in a charmed career. Born in London of Russian parents, Serota studied economics at Cambridge but soon switched to art history. After a stint at the Courtauld Institute, he worked for the Arts Council until, in 1973, at the age of 27, he became director of the Museum of Modern Art in Oxford. Three years later he took over as director of the Whitechapel Art gallery in London, as good a training as any for his position at the Tate.

Serota's new visibility will, he hopes, sway public opinion to the view that the Tate should be more than a poor cousin of the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Pompidou Center in Paris.

The moment may be right. In the 1980s, while Paris was showing off I. M. Pei's glass pyramid at the Louvre, the Opéra Bastille and the Grand Arche de la Défense, London was spoiling its skyline with mediocre high-rise office towers. Now, it seems, embarrassed by its reputation for indifference to culture, the Tory government favors marking the year 2000 with a few prestigious architectural projects.

Not that Serota has stopped looking enviously across the Channel. "I don't think we're doing things the proper way here," he said. "I think the state has a strategic role to play in culture, rather than one that simply responds to pressures. They do that in France, and they do it effectively."

A subversive view, perhaps, for someone appointed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

With 75 percent of its approximately 6,000 paintings and sculptures in storage, even with its displays at Millbank changing every year and part of its collection rotated to Liverpool and St. Ives, many works are over seen. And its perennial lack of space is compounded by the museum's split personality: It is both a gallery of British art since the 16th century and a gallery of modern international art.



Nicholas Serota, sitting amidst Giacometti sculptures at the Tate Gallery, is overseeing the expansion of the museum into a new branch.

The great appeal of the Bankside project is that it is a two-in-one solution: It will provide more than 120,000 square feet (11,000 square meters) of new gallery space and also permit the Tate to separate its collections.

Millbank, which has the monumental Turner Collection in its adjacent Clore Gallery, will become the Tate Gallery of British Art, while Bankside will become the Tate Gallery of Modern Art.

A donation of \$18 million has enabled work to start on new galleries at Millbank, but the real challenge will be transforming the 8.5-acre (3.5-hectare) site at Bankside. The great industrial edifice that the museum will occupy was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1947 and built in two stages between 1948 and 1963, when it began operating as a power station. It ceased operations in 1981.

Today it stands empty, its square brick chimney reminiscent of an earlier era, its vast space — 500 feet long, 300 feet wide and 85 feet high — awaiting an architect.

How daring will the choice of architect be? In the first round of the competition, 148 architects submitted their names. In September, 13 were invited to present a rough draft of their ideas. Then came a surprise. When the six finalists were picked in November, only one, David Chipperfield, was British, and he was perhaps the least experienced.

Serota makes no secret of his preference. "I think a foreign architect doing something major on a museum in this city would be exciting for London," he said.

The foreign finalists are Renzo Piano of Italy, who designed the Kansai International Airport in Osaka, Japan; Rafael Moneo, best known for the National Museum of Roman Art in Mérida, Spain; Tadao Ando, who recently completed the Garden of Fine Art in Kyoto, Japan; Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron of Switzerland, whose works include the gallery for the Goetz Collection in Munich, and the Dutch architect Rem Koolhaas, whose office redesigned the city center in Lille, France.

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	16/61	74/44	17/62	11/52	74/44	17/62
Amsterdam	4/39	3/37	4/39	1/24	4/39	1/24
Antwerp	3/37	1/31	4/39	4/25	1/24	4/39
Athens	12/53	5/43	11/52	8/43	5/43	11/52
Bangkok	13/55	5/43	11/52	8/43	5/43	11/52
Bombay	20/69	10/54	17/64	10/54	17/64	10/54
Buenos Aires	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Calcutta	2/36	3/37	4/39	1/24	4/39	1/24
Cairo	12/53	5/43	11/52	8/43	5/43	11/52
Canton	15/58	7/44	14/54	11/52	8/43	5/43
Chong Ching	15/58	7/44	14/54	11/52	8/43	5/43
Cebu	8/46	1/34	3/37	4/39	1/24	4/39
Colon	7/44	4/39	1/34	3/37	4/39	1/24
Frankfurt	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Hankow	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Hong Kong	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Kobe	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
London	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Lyons	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Manila	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Medan	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Moscow	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Odessa	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Osaka	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Paris	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Peking	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Rangoon	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
San Francisco	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Seoul	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Singapore	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Sourabaya	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Taipei	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Tientsin	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Tokyo	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Yokohama	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34

## Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	16/61	74/44	17/62	11/52	74/44	17/62
Amsterdam	4/39	3/37	4/39	1/24	4/39	1/24
Antwerp	3/37	1/31	4/39	4/25	1/24	4/39
Athens	12/53	5/43	11/52	8/43	5/43	11/52
Bangkok	13/55	5/43	11/52	8/43	5/43	11/52
Bombay	20/69	10/54	17/64	10/54	17/64	10/54
Buenos Aires	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Calcutta	2/36	3/37	4/39	1/24	4/39	1/24
Cairo	12/53	5/43	11/52	8/43	5/43	11/52
Canton	15/58	7/44	14/54	11/52	8/43	5/43
Chong Ching	15/58	7/44	14/54	11/52	8/43	5/43
Cebu	8/46	1/34	3/37	4/39	1/24	4/39
Colon	7/44	4/39	1/34	3/37	4/39	1/24
Frankfurt	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Hankow	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Hong Kong	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Kobe	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
London	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Lyons	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Manila	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Medan	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Moscow	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Odessa	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Osaka	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Paris	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Peking	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Rangoon	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
San Francisco	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Seoul	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Singapore	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Sourabaya	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Taipei	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Tientsin	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Tokyo	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Yokohama	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34

## Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	16/61	74/44	17/62	11/52	74/44	17/62
Amsterdam	4/39	3/37	4/39	1/24	4/39	1/24
Antwerp	3/37	1/31	4/39	4/25	1/24	4/39
Athens	12/53	5/43	11/52	8/43	5/43	11/52
Bangkok	13/55	5/43	11/52	8/43	5/43	11/52
Bombay	20/69	10/54	17/64	10/54	17/64	10/54
Buenos Aires	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Calcutta	2/36	3/37	4/39	1/24	4/39	1/24
Cairo	12/53	5/43	11/52	8/43	5/43	11/52
Canton	15/58	7/44	14/54	11/52	8/43	5/43
Chong Ching	15/58	7/44	14/54	11/52	8/43	5/43
Cebu	8/46	1/34	3/37	4/39	1/24	4/39
Colon	7/44	4/39	1/34	3/37	4/39	1/24
Frankfurt	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Hankow	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Hong Kong	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Kobe	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
London	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Lyons	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Manila	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Medan	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Moscow	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Odessa	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Osaka	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Paris	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Peking	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Rangoon	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
San Francisco	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Seoul	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Singapore	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Sourabaya	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Taipei	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Tientsin	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Tokyo	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34
Yokohama	1/34	3/37	1/34	1/34	1/34	1/34

## Africa

	Today	
	High C/F	Low C/F
34/50	21-7	
-7-31	-10-15	
22/71	14-57	
31/68	22-71	
19/96	6-32	-8-78
0-43	3-37	
31/88	24-75	
20/58	14-57	
9-18	-1-31	
<hr/>		
13/55	9/48	
25/77	14/57	
16/51	5/41	
22/71	8/46	
29/84	24-75	
33/73	9/48	
13/58	8-43	
<hr/>		
America		
-11/43	22-7	
15/58	6-43	
3-47	9/16	
0/32	-8-29	
16/61	7/53	
-3-07	-6-32	
27/80	16-61	
33/73	16/61	
17-62	10-55	
24/75	16-61	
-4-25	-6-32	
-12/11	22-7	
24/75	19/65	
0/32	-6-32	
14/70	13-55	
21/57	8/46	
11/52	5/41	
-6-22	-9-79	
-3-47	-8-29	